

ANCIENT GAZA IV

BY
FLINDERS PETRIE, KT., F.R.S., F.B.A.

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ANCIENT GAZA IV

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BY
FLINDERS PETRIE, Kt.,
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ANCIENT GAZA IV

CHAPTER I

WORK AND DATING

1. The excavation of Tell el Ajjūl was renewed on 18 November, 1933, and continued till 4 April, 1934. It was much interrupted by rain, far oftener than in any other year, losing three weeks in all. The permanent staff were H. E. Bird (whose report is here included), J. C. Ellis, Anne Fuller, Patricia Hood, C. Peckham, Ann Petrie, and we gladly welcomed a Chinese archaeologist, Wu Gin Ding; these were associated with the Director and Assistant Director. During parts of the season there was the further help of Lt.-Com. Noel Wheeler, J. Stewart, and Dr. Ben-Dor. This staff was fully occupied with the clearance of about five acres of the Tell down to native rock, besides the further work in the low cemetery, and the drawing and management of all the objects and preparation of the plans.

2. The ground selected was the southern edge of the Tell, above the Wady. This joins on to the plan worked out in the first season, completing the whole of this side. From the experience in the first and third years I expected to have to remove a thickness of ten or fifteen feet, but much of this area had only a foot or two of earth left on the rock, and nowhere more than ten feet, owing to large denudation. To our surprise we found that this region of the fortified town had been much used as a cemetery in the Hyksos period, and for some later burials.

The dating of this area is a complex matter. In the palace area worked in previous years the initial level of the foundations was almost uniform, not varying more than 30 inches across 170 feet of palace buildings. On the contrary the Wady side of the Tell was deeply cut by drainage. The main street on the east side falls in a slope 109 inches in 160 feet; in another street, about the middle, there is a fall of 160 inches in about 70 feet. Thus the whole of the old land surface of the consolidated dune sand was deeply cut about by denudation

before settlement began: further, this denudation had continued in the area so that some parts were entirely stripped of buildings, and the remains in general were so shallow and in such separate patches that no continuity of stratification could be fixed. Hence each part must be judged separately as to its dating. Roughly speaking, the lowest edges of this area, which were sampled last year, had pottery like that of the palace area, but from about 25 feet lower level. We were dependent therefore on the dating of pottery to connect the two areas, as there were no scarabs at the hill edge.

3. The most continuous stratum that is traceable is that of the walls which have a base course of rough stone, shown in pls. i, ii, iiiA, and on the plan lxiii in chambers TDM to TDD. The detailed examination of this will be seen in sect. 44, concluding that this stone basing of walls is all of the same period from the street on the east out to the furthest part of it, 350 feet westward at FN.

4. On examination of the pots found in chambers near the stone basing, there were thirteen types which are levelled to palace levels in *Gaza* III, li-lxiii. Of these thirteen, six agree with 1050 as the equivalent palace level, others showing earlier or later values. This 1050 is the floor level of the palace at the close of the xvth dynasty or Early Hyksos age.

Turning to the evidence of scarabs of known reigns, there is but one found in relation to the stone walling. This is of King Shesha, the last of the xvth dynasty, found in room TDZ at 895 level, exactly the level of the adjacent stone basing. This confirms the less precise evidence of the pottery, and we must accept the widespread level of the stone basing as representing the kind of civilisation acquired during the xvth dynasty rule in Egypt.

5. At the western edge of the Tell are portions of buildings (plan, pl. lx), quite separated by a denuded area from the region already studied. We can only say that there were two periods of building, at

680 level and at 730 level. It seems most likely that the lower, resting on the native hill, is equivalent to the lowest elsewhere, and that the upper wall is of the same period as the other black walls. This would imply a difference of about 100 inches below the higher region to the east, already described.

The age of the stone-lined pit in the tomb 1717 was further tested by the pottery, as dated by equivalent palace levels of such types in *Gaza* III, li-liii. These types of 1717 yield palace levels of 990-1020 or late xiith dynasty and early xvth. One type, 51D, connects this with grave 1474, rich in pottery, which gives 994-1010 as the equivalent palace level, or late xiith dynasty. This accords with the painted bowls, for the late "Anatolian" and early Cypriote are both found in 1717 (see painted pottery, xliii, 5A, B), which shows that this great pottery dump was just at the junction of xiith and xvth dynasties.

The next step is to compare similarly the pottery found with the Shesha scarabs. Eight types of this were also found in chambers near the stone basing. These vary from 20 under to 19 over the stone basing, average 5 under, so practically the stone basing agrees with the period of Shesha, the end of the xvth dynasty. As he reigned 49 years there was time for works in his reign.

6. It should be explained that, before any chambers were visible, the ground was lettered in order to distinguish the region of the objects found above the chamber level. For this purpose the A, B, C, D regions of 1931 plan were followed by E and F, the two sides of a ravine running up west of the old work; the sides of the next ravine were lettered as G and H; and J was the slope down at the west end of the area. Extended work on the east was then lettered T, as letters from K to S were previously appropriated to the palace area and its southern extension. There remain letters U to Z for the regions not yet cleared. These letters serve for general indication of region, followed by another letter for a distinct building, and a third letter for a distinct chamber. The application of the letters is necessarily not in regular sequence on the land, but in order of the excavation as they came to be needed for objects. All numbers used up to 550 are grave numbers. From 550 to 1200 they are levels of inches over sea level. Over 1200 the numbers are used for graves. For ease of reference most classes of objects in the plates are arranged by these numbers, applied in this way, the low and high numbers

for graves, the middle block for levels. The plate numbers of objects are distinguished by S for scarabs, M for metal, B for bone, R for rock, each series starting from 1 upwards.

7. The nature of the walls requires notice, as not only were there stone courses, but the brickwork was often omitted in favour of rammed earth. This rammed earth wall is known as *qalus*, a word hardly used in Arabic, but is the Hebrew *qales*, "mock." This walling is marked Q on the plan, B being used for regular brickwork, as in the road wall east of TDO. G placed with a level is used for *gebel*, meaning any native rock or hard natural ground. The two or more levels placed together refer to the base and top of a wall; though the base is the more significant, the top serves to show how it was contemporary with other walls, or how it was cut down to allow of a fresh building level.

The view iiA shows the chamber TDM at the side of the well, and the stone paving at the side of the well. The direct view looking into the well is in iiB, showing the large irregularly cut blocks which line it.

A good view, iiiB, of the double course of basing is taken with the west side of TCT in the foreground, and behind that the later wall (broken line on the plan) with a blocked-up doorway, of which the limits have been marked on the wall in the view.

8. In view iiiB is the west face of a stone wall (Z), standing east of the block of building LA, see plan lxi. This block is a row of large rooms with a long passage on the west side (B, C, D), joined by a smaller house on the south, and another block (H, I) detached. The round pit in the room west of I was filled with large black bricks laid in flat, filling the whole area, and repeated to a depth of about five feet. On cutting through the filling, nothing was found below it but the plain bottom of the pit cut in the gypseous sandstone. The purpose of filling a pit so elaborately with bricks trimmed to fit it, instead of plain earth, is quite unknown. The strangest matter here was the scattering of fragments of the late Mykenaeen vase, copied here in xlvi, 34, 35. Some of these lay on the top of wall Z, other pieces were at the bottom of the roadway near the "sump." It seems as if the place had been desolate and ruined, but the roadway not yet filled by debris, at the period of this vase, which could not be earlier than 1350 B.C.

By the pottery found in LA the relation of this area is about 10 inches under palace levels, which

implies the period of the xvth dynasty, and destruction in the xvth. This would accord with the general date of the main buildings which we notice elsewhere. That it was not long after the xiith dynasty is seen by the yellow bricks, which are of sizes of 21.1×14.1 in the pit filling, and 20.6 or 15.0×14.6 in the walls; the palace II yellow bricks of xiith dynasty are 14 square, or 22×14 , and thin as here. On the contrary, the Hyksos palaces are of thick and narrow black bricks. So this building inherited the Egyptian tradition, which was that of bricks of 1 cubit long and 1 *remen* ($\frac{1}{2}$ diagonal of cubit) wide.

CHAPTER II

PLANNING

9. The important lay-out of stone basing of walls belongs to the close of the xvth dynasty of Hyksos kings, as shown by various evidence in the preceding chapter. The stones are all rough broken, so as to key with the brickwork, whereas paving is always laid with smooth cobble-stones. There were two such courses together as seen in pls. iiA and iiiA. The view of the widest of the walls is in pl. iA, taken from between TDO and TDQ, looking westwards, see lxiii. At the end of it is seen the doorway sunk between this and the next wall, then the wall by TDN, its turn and the two walls of TDM in the distance. At the right hand are seen the two small chambers, TDP on the plan, which seem to have been important, by the thickness of the walls. They are built against the long back wall of the whole structure; this wall has a stone course showing opposite to TDY, and probably the stones extend further, but as the brickwork is in good state I did not wish to remove it in search of the stone basing.

The great well lies on the south side of the chamber TDM; the outline around it is that of the great pit in which the stone lining of the well was erected. The position is shown in pl. iB, where the sunken doorway is in the foreground, and in the well pit is seen the flooring of large blocks which were put around the well. On removing some of these, we dug down about ten feet in loose earth filling of the pit, which seemed to go further down. The well we cleared for about twenty feet, but the sides had caved in below, and it would be too risky to go about thirty feet more to water level. There can be little doubt that the pit was dug first, the well

was built up in it, and the earth replaced outside the well as the lining rose. Such was the method of making a stone-lined well in the cemetery, see *Gaza I*, lv, 256 (base of plate); a long flight of steps led up for carrying out the earth, shown in section on *G. I*, lvii. It is evident from the joggling of the wall line to pass the well, that the pit was already old when the wall was laid out.

At TDQ was an ancient well, unlined, with a wide funnel top. This was searched until the sides were too dangerous.

West of TEV (lxii) by the wall was a bathroom with plastered floor and drain; by the levels, it may be older than the great stone basing. To the south is the large pit TCH and tomb 1717, which will be described with the burials in ch. ix. The present excavation ceases to the north by the limit of occupation of the fields, and to the south by the denudation forming a deep gulch, which we have filled up with surplus earth, and so restored to cultivation. On the east the clearance ran up against the east bank of the fortification, which had been heaped up about ten feet against the houses.

Mr. Bird has noted the successive periods of the sides of the long street TDH. On the plan, pl. lxiii, will be seen the top level of Q *qalus*, based at 911; below that are remains of a wall B of bricks $20 \times 15 \times 5.5$, and some 25 long, based at 891; before that there was a *qalus* wall Q down to 841, resting on the remains of a wall of bricks $15 \times 10 \times 5$ based at 820, upon made earth. In parts there are traces of a still earlier wall base at 785, rising to 815, of different plan (see in TCV, TCW); it is the first building against the grit bank, thrown up from the great fosse.

In the rooms TEA, TEC, there is fine plaster flooring, partly covered by *qalus* walling; in TEA is a plastered sump, hemispherical, with a drain hole in the bottom for a soak-away.

10. Proceeding now to the west, pl. lxii, the conditions of the ground as determining the lay-out of building are noted (see sect. 44) in fixing the relative dates. The connection of the piece of stone-basing at EDA is strange; it looks by its width and direction as if it were part of the backbone walling from TDP to TEW, but there is no trace of a connection between them, across the dip filled by EAA to EZ. The explanation may be that there was a large scheme on foot for connected building from FN, past EDA down to TDH road, of which parts were built, and the difficulties postponed,

until other purposes came in view, and so the first plan was neglected.

To the south there is a great complication. The black walls are obviously later, and overrun earlier plans, with a great diagonal street as FA-FD. The building EJ, EK, was cut down for the street to pass over. Many different building levels are mixed in this region, 825 EW, EU; 794-6EAX, EAW; 747-752 EB-EF, EAN, EAU; 761 ER; and 596 ES; but so little remains of any one age that no connected plan can be seen. There is more continuity of separate blocks of building further south-east, where EAR to ECC and ER is at 740 to 765, and EEB to EBH is evidently a single building.

Further west, in pl. lxi, there is the continuation of stone basing under the thick wall of FL-FN; beyond this the whole surface is denuded bare of buildings, and the soil is the gypseous dune sand, or partly covered with dense black clay. This black clay on the hill was doubtless the source of the black or brown clay which we found washed down about ten feet deep over the denuded end of the tunnel (see *Gaza I*, p. 11). This wash must have been contemporary with the three feet of deposit between the palace I and palace II, of vii-xii dynasties. It is only from off the hill that such black or brown dense clay could be washed down; but the great puzzle, to begin with, is how such deposit, obviously only possible in a still lagoon, could have been laid down on a hill only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea, over which it commands a view. It seems to imply a very different form of the coast, of which we have no other evidence. The large tomb 1502 was crowded with pottery, see plan in pl. lix. It is the only subterranean tomb known in the district; the pottery in it is of the late xvth or xvith dynasty.

It is not till nearing the western side of the Tell that there is enough earth to preserve walls, see pl. lx. Beyond noting two superposed chambers, there was no special detail. The pottery from this edge of the Tell was of the same period as elsewhere, xvth and xvith dynasties.

CHAPTER III

THE SCARABS AND CYLINDERS (Pls. iv-xi)

11. Owing to the extent of the area searched this year, more than 500 scarabs have been found, almost

equalling the output of three previous years. The great majority are of the usual Canaanite style, imitating Egyptian work; less than a dozen of them are distinctively Egyptian, by their regularity or knowledge of hieroglyphs. It is probably impossible to distinguish Canaanite work of captives in Egypt from work of Egyptians in Canaan. That good cutting could be done by Canaanites is seen in the fine scroll work, mixed with blunders in signs such as are never found in Egyptian work (102, 118, 139, 143, 178, 260, 265, 287). There are a dozen with names which give them an historical position: Amenemhat III, no. 352; Ra-sehetep-ab, 124, which by the roughness of the signs is not of Amenemhat I, but of the eighth king of dyn. xiii; Shesha = Assis the last of the xvth, 17, 215, 274; Yda-Set of xvith, no. 1 (this new name of a Hyksos king brings up the list of royal names to only one or two short of the total stated by Manetho); Ra-maot-ab of xvith, 231; Ra-oa-hetep of xvith, 26; Ha-ar or al, Treasurer of Egypt and Palestine, 12; a prism of the style of Amenhetep I, 147; and three objects of Amenhetep III, 285, 287, 417. No. 310 seems to be an official seal of the "royal officer of the *hayt* hall of the living," that is, the office of the census or registration. It is of clear amethyst in gold mount.

The Canaanite designs of the man or woman with a lotus or palm branch are very usual, also the lion, with the tail sometimes in the form of a uraeus. Cordage and geometrical patterns are the main resource for an ignorant mechanic. The fraternal type is of interest, 119, 224, and the falcon head of Horus 115 gives a clue to the origin. The two falcons are a favourite type of Horus and Set (see *Antaeopolis* xvii; scarabs of the falcons, *Buttons and Scar*: 1033, *Gaza IV*, 438), where Set is honoured: the fraternal type here is appropriate in Syria where Set was the divinity. A unique form of the crowned falcon has the wings spread out, 249. The development of the spiral coils with uraeus bodies, noted as of Senusert III and Amenemhat IV, is here in the perfect form, 143 (see *Anc. Eg.* 1929, 38).

For more precise reference the scarabs on pl. iv are drawn on pl. v, and those of vi upon vii, of viii upon ix and of pl. x on pl. xi.

12. The cylinders are best seen on pl. xii. No. 1 is of haematite, very finely engraved. At the left a male figure, with a long lock of hair turning up at end (see *Sinjerli* figures), stands holding the tail of a lion. The beast is ramping forward to a man

seated on the ground. Behind the man is a falcon-headed figure having the double crown of Egypt, winged, with hands outstretched to protect the seated man. The figure which restrains the lion is holding out in the left hand the goat-fish figure of Ea (the dugong), as if to impart to the man the emblem of wisdom. The scene suggests a counter-action between North Syria and Egypt; if so, the helpless figure between them can hardly be aught but Palestine. Such a political type of cylinder seems to be unknown elsewhere.

The second cylinder is the largest (see 354), with figure of a worshipper before a god, with hieroglyphs "life, protection, life," behind him. The god holds out a serpent and has a triple emblem before him, suggesting the figure (Hayes Ward, 31, p. 377) with a triple weapon in his right, and a serpent weapon in his left hand. Behind the god is a goddess, with unusual head-dress.

The third cylinder has a lion and a wolf fighting over the body of a calf, while a spread eagle descends from above. At either side is a figure with strange head-dress, and hands raised, each holding a curved wand. This seems to be a political type, like no. 1.

No. 4 bears two kneeling figures holding uraei, a guilloche at the end. One figure has a knee raised, the other has a pouch at the back.

No. 5 shows a man, followed by a great lance and two other men, a branch between two circles at the end.

No. 6, a man holding up a lance and a dagger, a branch, and two degraded figures of animals (?).

No. 7, a man standing: a lion and an ox (?) turned up sideways. 6 and 7 are probably Cypriote (H. W. 1192).

No. 8, faint and very corrupt figures of animals.

No. 9, a very strange pottery cylinder with impression of relief figures, see 355. An enthroned person, with tall cap, holds up an object. Before him are three figures, the middle one female, a flying bird and traces of two other figures. So large a group of adorers is very unusual. No. 10 seems merely a vague imitation of designs.

Another cylinder of very soft paste could not be impressed, so it is drawn, 356: it figures an adorer before the 3 *ba* or spirits. The only pot with it is of the xviiith dynasty. The stamp seal, 353, has a passable figure of a lion (?) and cuts below which are unintelligible. Two other stamps, 348, are of black limestone, with rude figures of quadrupeds, in a style almost Persian.

Besides the 471 scarabs here drawn (excluding cylinders), there are many plain stone scarabs. Of amethyst 16, of rock crystal 16, of black jasper 16, and of other stones 11, altogether 59 plain, making 530 scarabs, in all, this year.

CHAPTER IV

JEWELLERY

Pls. xiii-xx (All gold unless specified).

13. This season was remarkable for the amount of jewellery found, not only in graves, of which about thirty were productive, but also in three hoards. These hoards of old metal were evidently intended for melting up, only show pieces being left intact. Even the large Hathor plaque no. 9 was folded up, across and across, forming a mere dump for the melting pot. There is, then, no original connection between the pieces in each of these hoards; some might be a century or two older than others, and from the variety of weight standards they are of very different sources; xiii 9 is like a plaque at Ras Shamra, 26 and 27 on the Egyptian standard are probably local Palestine imitations of fine work copied from 28 and 29, which are on the Persian standard. There is therefore no meaning in the grouping, which reflects the wanderings of a Syrian metal trader. The order of the plates is here followed. The objects were carefully planned out in pencil by myself, and then drawn in detail by Mr. Ellis, from the originals, with skilled precision.

14. XI, 1299. 1, a long wavy band of base gold roughly cut in thin sheet, was apparently a head-band to bind the hair: it was much broken up, and folded into a little lump. 2 is a ring swivel of electrum, the scarab of which is lost. 3, a large armlet of silver. 4, a crescent in silver for a pendant. 5 is one of a mass of glass beads, faded white and very fragile. The broken pot in which 1299 group was found, is of the early part of xvi dynasty.

XII shows some of the silver bangles and rings which could be separated by soaking in citric acid, selected from a much larger quantity of scrap silver broken and folded up for melting.

XIII, XIV. All from 1299. 6, a figure of the Great Mother, embossed in thin sheet electrum, with enough gold to keep it flexible.

7, a head-band or diadem of electrum, front and top view, with seven short tubes or sockets to hold metal rosettes.

8, the large plaque, which was left perfect. The face is carefully worked, with a curiously impassive expression, remote from human feeling. If we can credit such intention of the artist, the idea might be the impartial rule of reproductive Nature. The work is punched, and dressed in lines with a sharp chisel 0.25 inch wide: the plate is stiff and rather pale.

9. Another plaque was also punched, with wide rounded punches for the features, dressed with a sharp chisel 0.22 wide. The umbilicus is flat above, an unusual observation of nature. The plate is fairly stiff, but was doubled across and across into a mere pad. The head is of the usual Hathor type, like a plaque from Ras Shamra (*Syria*, 1932, ix, p. 12).

10 is punched in thin gold, and much battered and defaced. Mr. Ellis has carefully restored the original detail which can be distinguished. The fluted conical head-dress is distinctively Hittite, as on the sculptures of Iasily Kaya.

11, 12. Two silver crescents with loops, as pendants.

13. Gold plate planned for working up into a star like the following.

14, 15. These large stars are of stout sheet gold; in 36 we see the sort of cut-out plate which was the first stage. The embossing of the rays was done with a pair of swages, each ray separately, not in a whole. The sharpness was touched up and punched with a sharp chisel 0.25 wide. The loop has rolled-over edges, and is ribbed by pressure lines. Weights 138, 143 grs., Egyptian unit. For the star on a disc see 112.

16-18. These little rings are much below the character of the rest of the hoard, in poor gold and probably of local work.

19-24. These six toggle-pins (19 gold, 20-24 electrum) are of the most elaborate style, but probably later than the beautiful twisted gold toggles 98, 111, 123. Of 14 gold or electrum toggles of this year, 10 are ringed and 4 twisted. Nos. 20, 22, 23 have lost the stone bead from the top. The making of these toggles was complex; the stem, each side of the hole, and the ringed part, were all made separately, and sweated together, without any solder. The rings were formed by swages and not by cutting apart. The bead stuck on the lower part of 19 is only in a casual position, not original. The workmanship of these pins is much better than on those with the queen's jewellery (*Gaza II*, i).

25 is a fragment from a long stout band; the design is carefully and delicately tooled, the running leaf pattern is western rather than eastern, see the handles of bronze basins from Knossos (*Report*, of 1903, pp. 125, 126), Mykenae (S.S. 238), and Isopata (TDA 64).

15. Ear-rings 26, 27 were coarsely made by unskilled work, trying to imitate the following.

28, 29. These are the largest ear-rings, of brilliant gold. The plate of each side was swaged into a raised ridge, and the grains piled in position on the slopes. The junctions were all sweated together, and no trace of free solder could be found, all fine interstices were unjoined except by surface contacts. The loops for suspension were not soldered.

30, 31. This pair of ear-rings is inferior, the grains are merely grouped in a circular patch. The surface was punched up into a boss to support the grains. The junctions at the edges of these ear-rings are lapped over narrowly, and sweated at enough places to hold them safely together.

In comparison with this type in other groups, no. 67 seems to be the earliest; the piling of globules is better than in 28, 29, and the plate is less elaborate. On the other hand nos. 132-3 seem to be later than 30, 31, as the grains are held in place by a ring of wire, so that much less skill was needed to fix them. Looking to their weights as indications of origin, the earliest by the style is 153 grains, North Syrian; the finest, 28, 29, are 185 grs. Persian; the next, 30, 31 is 100 and 105 grs., the gold unit *beqa* found from Egypt to India; the latest style, 133, is 150, 154 grs. Egyptian or N. Syrian; the base imitations, 26, 27, are 69 and 73 grs., certainly Egyptian. Their origin therefore would seem to lie in N. Syria, Armenia, or Media, and thence they passed south until in contact with Egypt.

32. Thin plate with design; it was pressed and prick-punched. Similar work is seen on 141. These are of the family of lily pattern, nearest to some of Amarna under Syrian influence. Both seem intended to hang as pendants.

33, 34 are ring swivels, from which scarabs have been lost; the holes for the pins are guarded by rings of wire.

35. Strip of thin impressed sheet gold.

36. Gold plate planned for working as a star. A ring of twisted wire has been attached but badly centred.

37. One of two similar pieces which hinge together, with stout gold pins in the hinges. The gold

foil has been tooled by pressure on a carved basis, and the space between it and a flat back is now almost empty; this suggests that there was a wood basis, which naturally decayed by damp. It seems to be part of a broad belt, which had some pendant hanging from the edge of each piece. The cross cuts have been tooled by a chisel, and a punch point was used to deepen the grooves between the ridges. The hinges were sweated on without free solder. Repairs have been made anciently, with square-cut wire.

38, 39, 40. Torque ear-rings of characteristic Irish fabric; 120 is another of the same weight, about 30 grs.

41 is a flattened bar, twisted. All of these objects from 1299 are quite independent in origin, this being a fortuitous gathering. In the whole there is not one instance of the Babylonian standard; the best granular work is on the Persian unit, the poorer on the *bega*, the worst on the Egyptian.

41*. One of five granulated beads, averaging 16.8 grs. each; probably a tenth of the N. Syrian unit.

16. XV, XVI. Group 1203. From the pottery this was probably not later than xiith dynasty.

42. Wide head-band or diadem, formed by impressing a wavy pattern; loop of gold wire on the end. There must have been another terminal piece; and if it went round the whole head five sections would be needed.

43-50. Plain ear-rings, of which four were at each ear.

51, 52. Winged ear-rings with large hook for suspension (see side view, 51* below). The top disc and the wings are inlaid with blue glass, now faded almost white. Below is a roughly shaped ram's head and horns. All the upper part is backed with a plate of gold having narrow border strips attached, and surrounded with a line of granules. With these compare no. 90, of similar work, but smaller. These ear-rings are of a type which seems wholly unknown before.

53. Beads, 2 of brown onyx, and others of blue-glazed rock crystal. This last was a favourite fabric in the xiith dynasty. 54. Silver necklace, corroded.

55, 56, 58-60. Hollow beads of gold, with impressed designs.

57. Toggle-pin with pointed top, probably a cap and bead are missing, like no. 95.

17. 1313. Group of a trader, from room TV.

The flies 63-66 are not like those made in Egypt, which are narrower in the wing and not striated (see *Sediment* II, xlvi, 8). These are probably Canaanite, and worn in honour of Baal-zebul, the lord of flies.

61 seems copied badly from the design of a bunch of grapes, a well-known Egyptian pendant.

62. Small ring beads.

67 is made on the same type as 28, but more carefully and simply, pointing to this being an earlier example of regular piling of grains. It has no gap for the ear to pass. Worked with two bossed-up plates attached at the edges. Edges covered by two counter-twisted square wires joined by sweating; inner edges covered with a V-shaped strip, sweated on at ends. After this the grains were attached by piling and sweating, no solder, and the hoops sweated on.

68 is a piece of a bangle chopped off, and indicates that this group is a dealer's hoard, especially as no burial was with it.

69. Gold beads marked into four divisions, with double thread-holes.

18. 70, 71, found in the town; gold, with drop of five balls.

72, 73, grave 1206. This was a plain grave, without objects, except these rings, one on each ear. These are of copper, thickly plated with gold. Such rings are common in Ireland, there being 15 examples in Dublin Museum. They differ from Egyptian penannular rings in having a much wider slit, thicker body, and smaller centre, as these are intended to grip the ear, but the Egyptian ones were designed to hold the hair.

74. Model of dagger, passed through slits in a band, and secured by twisting wire over it.

75, 76. Ear-rings with five-ball drops.

77, 78. Plain ear-rings from town.

XVII, XVIII. 79, a two-lobed ear-ring, xviii dyn. A triple-lobed ear-ring is from Troy (Schuck. *Schliem.* 40).

80, 81. Ear-rings with short tube, perhaps to hold an ornament, xvi dyn.

84, 85. Ear-rings from town.

19. 1740, 86, a narrow strip of sheet gold, for a diadem band.

87, a tubular gold necklace, made by folding over a strip of gold edge to edge. Four lengths were curved and one straight. This is a new form.

88. Two triangular pendants of sheet gold, with spots punched up.

89, 90, a pendant, and winged ear-ring like those in 1203, 51, 52, but with more granular work. No dating here; the body bent, and another contracted.

91, 92. Ear-rings from plain burial.

93, 94. Ear-rings from 1552; of xii dynasty or earlier.

1240, 95-6-7. Toggle-pin with tubular cap fitting on to terminal pin, and a loose ring as a washer above a spherical bead; the bead is lost, probably of decomposed glass. The ear-rings had each three beads of crumbling decomposed glass, separated by milled rings. With scarab 264 of early xv dyn.

98. Toggle-pin 1517; xvii dyn. ? dated by pottery.

99, 100. Two tube beads, xviii dyn., made of sheet bent over and sweated together.

1551. 3 ear-rings: 105, twisted bar ear-ring, 104, hexagonal granular pendant, pl. xx. xii dyn., probably. The pendant has grains sweated on to a plate. The back loop may be soldered.

1468, 106. Tubular gold necklace; made by bending over a strip of sheet, edge to edge, and strengthened by ring at each end of the tube. Probably as early as 87.

107-8. Ear-rings. 109, fragment of a wirework pattern.

456, 110. Toggle-pin, with wide middle, pierced with small hole, and onyx bead at head.

1308, 111. Toggle-pin, 1308, xii or early xiii dyn., scarab 321.

112. Disc pendant with star, globules between the rays. Found in town.

113. Head fillet, top and front view, found with ear-rings 125, 126, in town.

114-9. Ear-rings found with torque ear-ring 120, brilliant yellow, with deckled edge to give reflections.

121. Upper end of a toggle-pin with amethyst top, from town.

122. Toggle-pin, bead and cap lost.

1502, 123-4. Toggle-pin (Persian weight) and mounted amethyst scarab, plain, xv dyn.

125-6. See 113.

127. Plaited wires of gold, grouped together as an ear-ring; probably Irish, see Armstrong, *Catalogue*, xiv, 237-8.

20. XIX, XX. 1312. A hoard of a metal dealer, found above a broken wall in room TV, no original connection between objects (like 1299). The figure 134 and pendant 144 were each folded in a lump for melting; peculiar, for silver used as solder.

128, 129. Silver crescent pendants. The loop,

with turn-over collar at ends, is attached by an alloy of silver and copper, perfectly fitting the slope. No trace of grinding or burnishing.

130. Ear-ring; pendant bead was sweated on, now lost.

131. Scarab swivel.

132-3. Granulated gold ear-rings, of the purest bright gold; probably the latest style, see sect. 15. The loops of paler gold, soldered on with silver. Edging of flatted gold wire twisted. The plate bossed up to support the granules, which are all sweated on without solder.

134. White base-gold figure of the Great Mother, broken up; draped in a waist cloth, in contrast to figs. 6, 8, 9.

135-6. Scraps of gold. 137. Fluted gold bead.

138. Toggle-pin, bead lost from top; formed of spike, top, and 2 sides of hole, all sweated together; rings formed by swaging, no cutting.

139-40. Ear-rings with glass bars banded with gold; the glass decomposed and faded white inside, brown outside. Ring burnished, slightly polygonal.

141. Thin plate embossed, and outlined with prick point. Design, an Asiatic modification of the Egyptian lily; sheet cut out by chisel, wire ring round hole, sweated on, no solder.

142-3. Ear-rings with 5-ball pendants; balls paler, sweated together, attached by silver as solder.

144. Pendant in form of a pair of leaves, united by the twisted stems.

21. 447. A child's burial in a jar. The hemispherical bosses 145-7 may have been alternate with rosettes 159-61, on the fillet.

145-7. Thin gold hemispheres, stitched on to a fabric (side and top view); they were made by expansion, beaten out in a swage, the holes punched outwards.

148. Ear-ring with 5-ball drop. 149, 150. Ear-rings, pendant glass (?) bead lost.

151. Necklet of wire, over-wound with finer wire, see similar work in Ransom Williams, *New York Catalogue*, xiv, 143. The Egyptian origin of this example is confirmed by the figure of Horus (152) and an amethyst hippopotamus (153), which are on the necklet. Further, the weights of the armlets 155-158, and of the necklet, are all on the Egyptian unit; the smaller pieces 149, 150, 159-61, 162-4 are all on the Persian unit. It was therefore an Egyptian outfit, supplemented by small pieces from the East. The finer wire is formed by a flat cut strip, burnished; the two portions are wound opposite ways.

152, an infant Horus of grey lazuli, set in granulated border.

153, a dark amethyst hippopotamus, roughly but skilfully cut by saw action, without trace of wheel or drill.

154. Crescent pendant of onyx, the only stone crescent found.

155-8. Armlets, all alike in weight, 147-150 grs. = *qedet*. The ringing around the ends is done by chisel cuts, and not by sawn motion or swage.

159-61. Leaf-gold rosettes, pierced for stitching on a dress fabric.

162-4. Ribbed gold long beads, of thin sheet, marked by pressure on a cone.

165-177, fragments and isolated pieces; 169 is by pottery not later than xii dyn. 174 is early in xv dyn. 171 is of brilliant gold, loop and inner ring both sweated together.

I regret that the detention of all the gold work by the Palestine authorities has prevented the more accurate weighing of it, and the technical examination by experts.

CHAPTER V

GROUPS AND BRONZE

Pls. XXI-XXXV

22. XXI. 1532 is a group of xvth dynasty. 200-202, varied gold ear-rings. 203-4, ribbed hollow gold beads. 205, bronze toggle. 206, onyx. 207, amethyst. 208, garnet beads. 209, electrum bead. 210, bronze ring. 211-13, scarabs of xv dyn., 213 in electrum setting. 214, bronze dagger.

1551. See sect. 19. By the pottery, which was abundant in this tomb, the date is probably of the xiith dynasty, which would accord well with the fine carnelian necklace. Four gold ear-rings, one twisted, and the remarkable hexagonal pendant, are among the gold work, 101-5. With these were: 215, bronze dagger, with half hilt and rivets. 216, piece of blue frit paint. 217. Engraved piece of bird bone. 218-21, bronze wristlets. 222, ring cut out of pearl shell. 223, silver twisted toggle-pin; the twist pattern is more often of silver than the ribbed, and probably earlier. 224-5, bronze toggles. 226-7, ear-rings. 228, carnelian beads of fine quality. The whole group belonged to a child, and the arrangement is given on pl. lix.

23. 229. A remarkable bronze figure, of a type not yet known, either for attitude or head-dress.

Some comparison may be made with a female bronze figure from Daghestan, on the west of the Caspian, opposite Tiflis. The position of the arms is similar, and the head-dress may have resemblance when this figure is cleaned; but Prof. Zakharov kindly informs me that the Daghestan head-dress is of a type known there, flat on the top (see *Swiatowit*, xv, p. 88).

230-31. Pans of bronze. 232, part of leaden figure of the Mother Goddess, see *Gaza I*, xxi, 112; *G. III*, xvi, 37. 233, bronze buckle; the level 820 in T region must have been far under the surface, so this may be an early example of the buckle.

234-6. Small bronze tools of unknown uses.

24. XXII. Grave 1750. This is probably of xvth dyn. 237-8 are a form of brooch, as such have been found with a slender pin run under the terminals. The space is too narrow to hold anything strong; and other examples are of silver.

239. Bronze dagger engraved with lines, and stone pommel.

240. Narrow axe of eastern type.

241-4. Alabaster vases of Hyksos forms as in Egypt.

Grave H771. 246, alabaster vase with handle in form of a monkey.

247. Black serpentine tray; uraei flanking the spout, two ducks' heads above.

248-9. Gold ear-rings, glass beads lost, but washer discs remaining.

250. Ribbed gold ear-ring, Syrian type.

251. Gold toggle-pin, cap and bead lost.

252. Mounted plain scarab in silver ring. The stonework of this group strongly resembles that of the xiith dynasty.

25. XXIII. Examples of haematite weights; 228 were found, mostly of this type.

Alabaster figure of a man in Egyptian waist cloth, front and back; the purpose of the projection behind the neck (seen in the back view), is unknown. Possibly the figure was a handle, E 760.

Alabaster figure of a woman, back and front views. Bronze figure, described above (sect. 23), front and side views.

Ape seated, of green glazed ware, G 850.

Piercer in bone handle, see M 416, from LAI 988.

Bronze horse-bit with circular cheek pieces, see M 558, from T 830.

Pottery stamp, see S 353.

Semicircular dish of obsidian, from the burnt "Achan" tomb, 1924. On the base a lotus flower,

across the inside a band with oval lines, around the sides ribbing. Such a form is known in pottery, as this year in the great foreign group 1717, 98, Q 2, and also before. By being in rough pottery it must have been of unimportant use; but this example, cut finely in black obsidian, points to it being of ceremonial importance.

In the corner of the plate is a face cut in white limestone, of peculiar type not seen elsewhere; from the size it looks as if it might be from a cartonnage mask such as was made in the xiv-xviii dynasties in Egypt.

XXIV. The objects here are detailed in the outline plates. *Dagger*: of copper, from Deir el Belah (298); before vii dynasty (*Gaza* II, ix-xiii). With raised ribs (271) like the form from Kvemo-Sasirethi west of Tiflis (*Eurasia*, vii, 88) with six ribs, or with three ribs from Ešery in Abkhasia (*Eurasia*, vii, 105) Euxine side of Caucasus. With inlay handle (295), similar to that in *Gaza* III, xvii; xviii, 4. The type of handle is most like that of the Caucasus (NAUE: *Vor-römischen Schwerter*, xlv) and from Luristan (*Art and Archaeology*).

Draughtsmen (see sect. 35, B, 29-31) from ECC 725, x, ECC 725, 1740, obsidian; taller LAA 820, EDC 936, drum LAI 925. Dice (B, 21-28), J 778, EAF 877, E 875, EAF 995 (not drawn), x; lower row E 795 (n.d.), EDG 936, x, x.

Below. Pottery figure EAD 895. Ivory curl LAC 976, pottery dog F 800, half toggle TDC 870, whole toggle, bone 1235 (see another in B 41).

At base, pottery pillar stand, fluted, hollow, closed above, from T 890. This is a remarkable piece, as a Hyksos anticipation of mediaeval style.

Alabaster vases, tallest from 1541, others from 1214: see R 35, and 1214 not drawn.

26. XXV-XXVIII. Adzes. 253 is the largest and heaviest, of the close of the xvth dyn., by the pottery. 255 was with the bronze arm of a statuette (M 419). 257 is of the early xviii dyn. Daggers. 261 is of the half-socket type, here of the xvth dyn.: note also 294 agreeing with xv dyn., and 297 which is probably xii dyn., see sect. 19, 1551. Others of this type were without groups (263, 268). The type with a hilt, 296, is of the xviii dynasty. Nos. 291, 295, 298 are noted in sect. 25.

27. XXIX-XXX. Lances and arrow-heads. Scarcely any of these are from groups; 317 is of the xvth dyn., and 356, 358-60 are of the xviii. The others were all lost in the town, presumably in

various fighting. Great numbers of the narrow copper arrow-heads for hunting, 355-366, were left in graves in the xviii dynasty, along with leaden net sinkers for fishing. The iron bolt head, 367, was for piercing armour: it was found loose.

28. XXXI. Knives. The form with a turn-over tip was recognised as Hyksos at Tell el Yehudiyeh (*Hyksos and Israelite Cities*, vi, 9), also the halberd form (*H.I.C.*, vi, 3). The turned tip is here in graves 1702, TCL 820, LAZ 996, which belong to the period of the xvth dynasty. The same form is seen from the Southern Caucasus (Elizabethpol), see *Zeits. Ethnol.*, 1905, 146, fig. 107.

373, the halberd is of the close of the xiith dynasty, or earliest xvth. It is a northern weapon of Sweden, Germany, Siberia, also Scotland; see *Gaza* I, xv, 1.

370 is a double-edged knife, such as came in with the xviii dynasty.

371, a flaying knife, for the making of water-skins; wide, thin, and with a weak handle so as to free the skin from the carcase without cutting it. (*Tools and Weapons*, xxxi, 2.)

375 is the usual Egyptian razor and wig-curler (*T.W.* lxi, 12). 376 is the same, broken.

380A is the oldest saw with well-formed teeth, of xvth dynasty.

381-3 are probably girdle knives.

384 is the double-edged knife of the xviii dynasty.

29. XXXII. The small tools are much the same as those we have found at Gaza before. 161 has been accidentally bent.

419. The arm of a bronze statuette is a good example of a well-known method of construction in Egypt. The work is sound, and doubtless by an Egyptian.

425-9. The use of lead is rather unusual. The mace head, 429, is like another, in worse condition, which was cast on to its handle, and secured by a flow through a hole in the handle.

30. XXXIII. The toggle-pins are the particular mark of the Hyksos and of the earlier invaders of the viith dynasty. The special home of this fastening is on the Caspian slopes of the Caucasus, where both of the forms, spiral (as 430-7) and ribbed (as 449-66), are found (*Eurasia* vii, 180, map), all up the Kur River. The classes, here grouped A to J, may bring some means of distinction. The long eye, J, is also found at Byblos, and in France (Dechelette, *Bronze* i, fig. 135) is called

a needle. As a result of the Hyksos invasion, a few toggles are found in Egypt of the xviiith dynasty.

430-7. A. The spiral is a more valued form, often made of gold or silver, and probably the earlier. The knob head, B, is of a stone bead on the gold (see Gold 24, 95, 110) or of uniform bronze. It is large and grooved in early examples (*Gaza* III, xxiv, 159). In 452 there is a trace of the elaborate ring pattern seen in the gold or electrum (xvii, 21-3).

31. XXXIV. Needles are common; usually of pure copper which retains its pliability. Though often distorted, they can be straightened out; but some are so smoothly curved, as 507, that this was probably intentional, for stitching on a flat surface. Two fine netting needles, 516-7, are the longest yet found.

518-21, fish-hooks are of usual forms.

522. The importance of the necklet with curled ends, as found at Byblos, has been emphasised as resembling those of South Russia (Dussaud, *La Lydie*, pl. ii, p. 84). It is found of the xith dynasty in Egypt (*Illahun*, xiii, 18).

523 is of silver, probably Greek period.

525-7 are of xviiith dynasty, found in a large grave, 1663, see plan, lviii.

531. How early the long kohl-stick, with a square grip in the middle, came into use is not known. Usually it is Roman, but the level of 779 in the E. region seems too deep for that age (see G. III, xxv, 200-202).

542, a great quantity of bronze rings of this shape were found, use unknown.

543 may be the handle of a pan.

546-9 are usual forms of tweezers.

32. XXXV. 550. The use of this long bronze tube is unknown; it is solid at the top end.

551-3. Pieces of bronze scale armour are very rare: some were found last year (G. III, xxii, 81-3). The present 551 is a scale for body armour, 552 for limb cover, 553 for the thumb of a gauntlet. As these were high up in J they may be of any date, xviiith or later.

554 is a curious form of brooch (see sect. 24), repeated in 556-7.

555. Perforated cheek piece of a horse-bit, armed with spikes.

558. Perfect horse-bit, with circular cheek pieces (see xxiii). By the level of 830 in T region, it must be of early Hyksos age.

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CHAPTER VI

GLASS AND IVORY

33. XXXVI. 1. Fragments of a glass vase, with inlaid colour bands, were found with the small gold crescent, xx, 168: this is like one with scarabs of Amenhetep III found before (G. II, iii, 22, p. 7), and so accords with the date for the glass vase.

2. Part of another glass vase of xviiith dynasty.

3. A large flat bead of blue glass, ribbed.

4, 5. Flat beads of blue glass for a necklace; several more were found in fragments, as the glass was rotten.

34. GLAZE. 6-9, fragments of glazed vases.

10, glass ring. 11, glazed ear-stud of Amenhetep III date.

12-15, conical glazed vases. 14 is made with a white paste containing lumps of blue paste. Mr. Reading of Gaza found similar ware in a cave near Archelais on the Jordan. A plain scarab of the same materials, much finer in texture, was also found at Ajjûl.

16. Oval glazed vase.

17-19. Glazed vases, such as are known of Hyksos age (*Beth-pelet* I).

20. Cylinder of blue paste, pierced.

35. IVORY. More dice were found, as last year (G. III, xxviii). Three were in the continuous order of numbers, as two of last year. But four had 2 and 4 adjacent as three of last year. Four this year also numbered 1 on the top. 38 is a plain die of limestone.

29 is an ivory draughtsman. 30 is of obsidian; for others, see photograph xxiii.

32, a slip of bone with legs of two figures.

33-39, pierced domes supposed to be buttons, as they seem too light for spindle whorls.

36. XXXVII. 40. Bone carving of unknown purpose. The holes round the base are evidently for attachment of leather or stuff. The tip is broken.

41. Bone toggle. 42. Top of toggle-pin? 43. Base of *zed* sign. 44-5. Knobs of furniture.

46-49. Belt fasteners, to hold in a loop. Found on the hipbone of a body.

50. Ivory block, top and base view.

51. Knob of a staff. 52. Ivory knob of furniture.

53. Ring of mother-of-pearl.

54-58. Birds cut in bone for inlay, as found of Hyksos age at Sedment (Univ. Coll.).

60-101. Slips of bone for decoration of wooden boxes, see *Gaza* I, xxii, xxiii.

CHAPTER VII

ROCK AND STONE

(R) XXXVIII-XLI, see also XXII

37. XXXVIII. Alabaster vases. These vases are arranged according to form: the flattest come first, proceeding to the narrower shapes. So far as the associated pottery and scarabs enable us to distinguish the period, the dynasty has been marked within each figure. Those vases that were found loose in the town, without association, cannot be dated except by comparison with others.

The forms 37 and 59 are unlike any others, and a near parallel to 59 is the alabaster vase of grave IV at Mykenae (apart from its fantastic handles). In this connection see the ivory block B50, with the hilt of a sword (Schuch.-*Schlie.* fig. 230) from Mykenae. 1717 group is largely of foreign pottery (see sect. 47); most of the Palestinian is of the xvth dynasty. See further, in the next chapter on Pottery, and Mr. Bird's account in chapter IX.

Form 64 was in 1924 group. This was a third example of completely broken and burnt property, like the so-called "Achan" groups (*Gaza* II, iv; III, p. 6, 364). The coarsely worked stone vase, 64, has been restored from fragments, and a peculiar form of pottery is restored in 22N5". The pottery types are of early xvth dynasty. Mr. Wu describes the bones and objects all broken and scattered, in black ash and charcoal about 10 inches deep, without any mixture of sand or earth. The clay below this was burnt red. The extent of the group was 39 × 24 ins. For the types of pottery, see the Register.

1204. The strange head, 87, is cut in a thick piece of hard limestone, and lay on the chest of the body in this burial, see plan lix.

1663. The alabaster fish vase 86 was in a large tomb, covered over with slabs of stone, and with a large quantity of pottery, see plan lviii. The date is of the xviith dynasty; but it is a question whether the tomb was not re-used, as two skulls remain pushed up to the end, besides the whole body.

38. XL. Basalt tripods were again frequent, 88-94. They never appeared in the palace region. Two years ago, two were in the burnt burial, Achan II. Last year many were found in the town south of the palaces. Now we find five from tombs and four from the town. Those from tombs are of xvth dynasty. Besides these, there were basalt vessels 95-101, but none from tomb groups; apparently they

were only for rough house use, as mortars, or dishes for preparing food.

There were many sockets and some pivots of granite or similar rocks, 102-106. They seem to be probably pivots for doors, judging by the hard wear, but those like 102 might be for turn-tables for pottery; it is unlikely, however, that such were used so long after the introduction of wheeled pottery.

107 is a fragment of an Egyptian figure of the xiith dynasty.

108-9 are parts of large handles from alabaster jars.

39. XLI. The knobs 110-119 are sometimes found on the handles of daggers, as type 115 of the viith dynasty, *Gaza* II, xiv, and *Gaza* III, xix, 10; type 114, xvi dyn. in *Gaza* III, xviii, 11. But some might equally well be for the heads of walking staffs.

120. Knob of a couch leg. 121-2, lids of alabaster. 123, gaming piece. 124-5, necks of composite vases. 126, section of a xiith dynasty vase. 127, flint drill. 129, 131, cores of alabaster, showing tube drills to have been used at Gaza.

133-145. Whether these were mace heads, or spindle whorls for heavy thread, may be doubted. They are solely in the town, never in tombs, see *Gaza* III, xxvii. The globulose forms 146-152 are probably mace heads. In 1307 was a magnificent necklace of drop beads of translucent carnelian, of about xith dynasty (J).

153. Fragment of marble funeral slab of Yakob dated in yr. 666 of Gaza = 603 A.D. This was found loose on the top of the house wall LAZ, near a plastered floor which was probably of the tomb chapel of Yakob. Near it was the Roman bronze spoon here figured.

CHAPTER VIII

POTTERY

40. Much painted pottery was found, imported from unknown sources. The largest quantity was in the remarkable burial 1717, described by Mr. Bird in sect. 49. The native pottery gives a date early in the xvth dynasty, but much of the plain pottery was foreign to Palestine, and the alabaster vases, 37, 59, point to a western source.

XLII. 1. A jar of type 57H8, pl. liv, hard ware, smooth, light buff, with stripes of black and brilliant dark red crossing diagonally. Complete, all but half of a bird. It differs from other pieces here in quality.

2. Parts of the shoulder of a large crater, with two geese. The colouring differs from that found in previous years, by bars of red over a dark brown surface; the same method, though differing in style, as on the jar, fig. 9.

3. Part of the shoulder of a vase with a fish in dark grey on light grey ground.

XLIII. 4. The shoulders of a great crater of thick, hard ware, with painting in plain black; two cranes pecking at each other, and a crane eating a fish. The handle is between the groups.

5. Fragments of bowls with, A, late "Anatolian" painting and, B, early Cypriote painting. As these two styles are successive, and the change took place at the close of the xiith dynasty and beginning of the Hyksos, these pieces give a close dating to the 1717 deposit, see *Gaza* II, xxxvii, p. 10.

6. Two fishes, from unknown site.

7. Fish, as the style of fig. 1.

8. Bird attacking fish, early xv dyn.

XLIV. 9. Jar of type 68 K^s with three birds; brown barred with red, as no. 2.

10. Bowl of type 19S4, with pattern on outside carried up to brim in three bands, found with no. 9, xvi dyn.

11-14. Birds from sites undated.

XLV. 15. This style is the same as G. III, xli, 1, which is said to be Cappadocian.

17 is a form of cross not seen before.

19 suggests a palm with bunches of dates, see the palm in G. I, xxix, 6. Looking for the northern range of the palm as a fruit tree, it anciently grew in Judaea, Syria, Cyprus, and Cilicia, and at Seleucia on the Euphrates in the same latitude. In the west, coin types show it in the south of Crete, at Tiryns, Carystos south of Euboea, and Delos, Tenos, and Siphnos, so it ranged up to the middle of the Aegean. As there are many scenes of large fish on the pottery, it is likely that it was a coast product, and by the date-palm paintings, the ground seems limited to the north of Syria and the Cilician coast.

21 is the most elaborate example of painting on an oil flask, 74 o¹.

22 is a design in red on white pottery, a fresh variety of the cream-and-chocolate pottery in G. III, xliii, 47 to 57.

23, 24 are of the soft buff pottery with brown lines, as in G. I, xxxv, 115; G. II, xl, 40, 41; G. III, xliii, 63-65. The source is unknown.

26, 27. The spirals recall those in G. III, xlii, 34; see also 36 compared with xlv, 25 of this year.

XLVI. 33. A fine bowl of late Anatolian style (orange), form 19 o.

34-5. Fragments of a late Mykenaeen crater, with two upright handles; they were found scattered over the wall LAZ, and in the roadway adjoining. These pieces were much broken up, but no more could be found, although special reward was given for such pieces. This shows the vitality of Tell el Ajjūl continuing to a late period. 35 is a strong example of the *horror vacui*.

28 is of the cream-and-chocolate ware, see G. I, xxxii, 62.

29-31 have the spotted lines, like G. I, xlvii R. Source unknown.

41. XLVII-LVI. The new varieties of pottery do not contain any great innovations except from 1717. The new types there are 17V5', 17S13, 32E4, 33B9, 98Q^s. From various places there are novelties at 22N5", 31D^s, 31U^s, 38B^siv, 41E^s, 43Q^s, 57H^s, 60N^s, and 68J.

42. LVII. Of the 228 weights here recorded, a third were picked up loose on the surface and therefore without locality. There are 149 positions registered, and these are not at all equally distributed. Reducing them to percentages, there were in region E, 43: F, 3: G, 3: H, 8: J, 24: T, 14: L, 6. Thus the two corners of the Tell, where there was access to the port, have two-thirds of the weights. Region J has a superiority in the *beqa*, while E is dominant in the *daric*. This points to the J trade being by sea from Egypt, and the E trade overland from Babylonia. J was nearest to the sea and probably had the external trade, while E dealt more with internal work and manufactures.

Taking the 448 weights from Gaza all together, the percentage of different standards reflects the trade of different regions thus:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Palestine peyem | . | . | 6 per cent. |
| Babylonian daric | . | . | 10 " " |
| Western stater | . | . | 5 " " |
| Egyptian qedet | . | . | 28 " " |
| Syrian necef | . | . | 15 " " |
| Persian khoirine | . | . | 10 " " |
| International gold beqa | . | . | 16 " " |
| Phoenician sela. | . | . | 10 " " |

Thus on the Egyptian frontier, with every advantage, Egypt had little more than a quarter of the influence, and Palestine was doing but slight trade. The Syrian with Persian and Babylonian—the eastern group—are far more influential than Egypt in trade.

The beqa cannot be assigned to any one country. It seems to have been a generally recognised unit for gold, as in Nubia and Egypt, where it is the earliest prehistoric standard, while it was the general trade unit of the Sumerian Entemenna, and of the Indians at Mohenjo Daro. The sela belonged to the coast which was later inhabited by the Phoenicians, but did not originate with them.

The small size of the weights in general is remarkable, as it is difficult to realise a trade so restricted. The median example shows best what was the most usual amount dealt with. In order of size these are:—

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Palestine peyem . . . | 60 grs. |
| Persian khorine . . . | 89 „ |
| Western stater . . . | 139 „ |
| Syrian necef . . . | 159 „ |
| Gold beqa . . . | 197 „ |
| Phoenician sela . . . | 200 „ |
| Egyptian qedet . . . | 298 „ |
| Babylonian daric . . . | 300 „ |

While Palestine and Persia must have been dealing with precious metals, Egypt and Babylonia were the sources for heavier goods. Yet even those only average weights of $\frac{2}{3}$ ounce or 20 grams, an absurdly small quantity. Although the amount would be somewhat raised if all the heavier stone weights were included, yet those are never over 2 or 3 lbs. and are only a small percentage of the whole, so would make scarcely any difference on the median, which chiefly centres on the single shekel or stater.

43. The weights are mostly of haematite—the usual Syrian material; in every unit this material is in the majority, and mostly favoured in the beqa. The workmanship of the haematite weights is beautifully regular; some light on the skill appeared when, in a room, four weights were found and a block of haematite from which material had been sliced. The cut surfaces were flat and with polished faces, showing that a large flat blade was used, fed with fine emery. That the polish had not been added is seen where two cuts meet in a re-entering angle, both perfectly smooth, and the junction is sharp and clear without any over-cutting. It looks like an optician's work. (Jerus. Mus.)

The present list is only tentative, as owing to the detention at the Palestine Museum of all that was assigned to London, it was impossible to weigh the weights accurately. The list therefore depends on the rough weighing, to the nearest grain or two, which I did day by day. This will hardly affect the

statistical results here stated. The numbering in this list is continuous with the lists of weights that I have found and weighed. The arrangement here omits the column of type of form, as I had no opportunity to specify that on the spot. Some forms are roughly noted in the column of material. H is haematite, and nearly all these weights were of the elongated barrel type. AL, is alabaster; LIM, limestone; PB, lead; HNUG, natural nuggets of haematite, some selected anciently as weights, but usually more or less ground for adjustment. BAS, is basalt.

CHAPTER IX

PLANS

44. Referring from sect. 3 for details. The connections of the period of different walls can only be seen from tracing the levels step by step, owing to the variations of the ground. The stone basing slopes from the long east street, lxiii, TDH, where it runs from 858 up to 884 westward. At 150 ft. to the west (lxii) there is another line of stone basing, 33 ft. long, parallel to the main building. Chambers were built against this wall, EDA, EAF. At EAF the top of the rough stone basing is at 917, which differs from the nearest piece of the main building TDM at 894. Going further west for 40 ft., another line of stone basing (lxi) lies under the south wall of FL, FN, at 926, so is probably connected, though not in a straight line.

Turning back now to trace connections, from EDD there is the side of a street at 916, based at 849, and east of EV at 844. From there a block of chambers rises, with floor levels at 840 in TG up to 870 at TZ. The walls are based at 885 and 887 in TEW, and therefore contemporary with the stone walling of TDM at 894. We see moreover that the whole block of building from EZ to EAA was built in a waste gully: this hollow had been approached by the block TB to TH, sloping down as far as the builders cared to go. After that, the gully was filled with a new block; the backs of chambers EU, EV, EW were planned stepping out of line, to agree with the skew of the building.

It thus seems clear that the whole of the stone basing from the east street at TDH, TDO, is all of one period for 350 ft. westward to FN, where it is lost in denudation, though it varies from 842 level up to 926. This period is therefore marked on the

plan with solid black for brick walls, and broken hatching for stone basing, as it is evidently due to the most important age of construction. Earlier walls, below that, are in open outline, while interrupted outline shows walls of later addition.

A general indication of early age is to be seen from the plastered bathroom at 882 west of TEV, another bath about TC, and the great plastered room FN. Such bathrooms were built in the viith and xiith dynasty palaces, but there were none in the Hyksos palaces.

45. Looking southward there are many outlying constructions remaining, besides the continuous mass from FN to TDO. From the region of the stone basing at EAF, EDA, with a rock base at 940, the ground sloped southward to 877 at EAE, 860 at EAD, or 870 in EAG. On crossing the wide road, there appears the massive building EW, founded at 836 and 825 level. This shows a further drop of 24 to 45 inches, but as the wall rises to 890 it was certainly contemporary with the building of EAD.

This EW building based at 836 overlies the outlined walls EAW, EY, which were cut down to 836 for the building above them. The black wall EU to EAN is also of the EW period, though based lower down the slope. The outlined walls seem to be of one period, though much confused by the diagonal road, bordered by FA to FD; indeed, it produced a Mayfair jumble of directions of different systems.

This group of building is based at 747-756 from EAN to EK, EJ. The same level is carried on southward to 763 at EN; 746, 757 EAU; 755 ECC; 730 at EBH. Westward the block of EB to EF based at 752 is of the same age.

The street marked with an asterisk joins up to our work of 1931, and carries on the 767 level at EBL to the 770 and 780 of AJ, AQ, in the 1931 plan (*Gaza I*, liv). That level we know to be early Hyksos by the scarab of Apepa I, found in room Q of 759 base. The late xiith dynasty scarab of the Treasurer Senba (*G. I*, xiii, 23) from the room AC (base 770), is of the same man who is on the Leyden stele (*Lieb. Dict.* 371). Thus, these open outlined walls are linked to late xiith and early xvth dynasties, rather before the black walls which we have seen to belong to the close of that dynasty.

The later walls remaining in fragments about ECD, based at 797 and 823, accord with the black wall of 822 by EAN. They show that later buildings

extended over all this region, but these have nearly all vanished in denudation.

46. LVIII. The plan at the top of this plate shows a remarkable Hyksos pit, TCH, with connected burials of a new type; it was cut partly through a corner of an earlier tomb 1717 at a higher level, which belonged to the close of the xiith or beginning of the xvth dynasty. This group was carefully examined by Mr. Bird, and his report is as follows:—

“On region T, three areas of extraordinary interest were worked within a few feet of each other. These comprised a large burial pit, TCH, with two loculi, a stone-covered, stone-lined grave, 1717, which produced several unusual pottery types and some fine painted sherds, and the stone foundations of a large and important building of an early date, pl. lxiii.

The large pit, TCH, lxii.

This circular pit of 156 inches in diameter, and 151 inches deep, was dug into the *gebel* to a level of 720 inches above the sea. It comprised a circular area with two large semi-circular loculi, 1467 and 1702, which measured 85 and 70 inches across at the mouth. The first of these to be excavated—burial 1467—was a lofty chamber in the *gebel* and contained a single burial. The skeleton, bleached white and perfectly preserved in the sandy soil (an extraordinary thing on this site), was laid in a contracted position with the head to the North and the face turned upwards. At the head was found a fine basalt tripod, and at the foot a large flask, Y, of fine red pottery (type 60 Q 12). Beside the pelvis, Z, was a small bowl (type 23 K 26').

47. The second burial (1474) appeared in the body of the pit, and comprised six large jars (two were of the two-handled type, four, 43 A 6, without handles). Before this lay the imperfect remains of a horse's skeleton. Owing to an interval of rainy weather the bones were not recovered in good condition but, previous to it, all had been recorded and drawn in position (see left-hand sketch). This deposit included numerous small flasks of the 51 type, but unfortunately much of the pottery in this collection was found badly broken. The burial was at a level of 740-765 inches above the sea.

Burial 1476 was a deposit of large two-handled jars, broken by the weight of the earth and the heavy rains, as well as several flasks of the 51 type. Though recorded as a separate tomb group, it was possibly part of the burial 1702, as it included no

bones, and was set in the mouth of the second loculus.

48. Burial 1702 was one of peculiar significance, discovered in a second loculus cut in the gebel, a cave-like opening from the main pit. It was 70 inches wide at the mouth and some 45 inches high. In the entrance of this chamber were first unearthed three alabaster vases (R 15, 22, 58) at a level of 740 inches. In the loculus itself was found a compact rectangular mass of dismembered human skeletons. The bones were a confused assortment of pelvic bones, sacri, and lower jaws, etc., found in a pile of ribs and the various bones of arms and legs. Five skulls, four without the bottom jaw, were placed side by side in an orderly group at the north end of this mass. Amongst this confusion of bones were found two gold-set unincised amethyst scarabs, and a recurved knife of bronze (M 374) measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The level of this group was 745-752 inches.

At a level of 740 inches, and immediately below the communal burial, was a single skeleton. It showed similarity of size and type with the skulls of 1702, but was too much broken and decayed to move or to measure accurately. With this skeleton was found a long bronze toggle-pin (M 496) measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and besides this a small red flask (type 60 H 7). This flask dates the two burials 1467 and 1702 as contemporary, and points to the second being a sacrifice. It had all the characteristics of one; the bodies had certainly been dismembered and generally mutilated, even to the removal of the lower jaws. The absence of any rich deposit would suggest that these were slaves. Perhaps the single burial immediately below 1702 was a chief or favourite servant, as it was too much a part of 1702 itself to suggest that this was a person of eminence. On the other hand, the burial of 1467 in its separate loculus had the appearance of careful interment, in strong contrast to 1702. Thus we take the horse-burial 1474 and the grave groups 1476 and 1702 as being sacrificial burials in honour of the subject of burial 1467.

The horse-burial in this pit is important, as it shows the large handle-less jars of the xiith dynasty period persisting to the full Hyksos period. The type 60 H 7 flasks from 1467 and 1702 are a late type and bear out this dating for the whole of the interments.

49. *Tomb 1717.* In immediate proximity to the great pit, TCH, and overlapping it on plan, was

discovered an earlier tomb, no. 1717, at a higher level. This circular pit had a covering of rough stones which occupied the centre of a rectangular space (E.-W. 100 inches; N.-S. 85 inches) cut in the gebel to a depth of 23 inches. This stone covering was flat, with no pretence at a dome or arch, but since so many things, later discovered, point to the tomb having been disturbed, its original nature can only be guessed. When it was excavated, it showed not the least architectural pretension, in contrast to the pit of the tomb itself, whose walls, though of rough and unworked masonry, were of good sound workmanship. After the stones of the covering had been drawn in position they were removed, and a circular stone-lined pit of 56 inches' diameter was revealed. This proved to be 65 inches deep, and was lined with stones for the whole of the depth.

The grave was excavated with extreme care, every sherd being carefully levelled and examined. Most of the pottery from this tomb was badly (it would appear deliberately) broken, but the fragments give great variety and novelty of form, and even in their broken condition, point to the importance of this deposit. The unbroken specimens exhibit new and arresting features, while the painted sherds, when built up again, show us work of peculiar delicacy of technique and artistic feeling.

Although the results of the work were first recorded inch by inch, the disturbed condition of the grave and the frequent occurrence of sherds from the same pot at depths differing 10-15 inches nullify, to some extent, the significance of exact stratification. For this reason I have thought it well to record the finds here in strata of 10 inches deep, starting with the lowest.

The abundant fragments of unpainted ware showed great variety of form, and point to the presence of at least five or six jars (43 E^s, F^s) of the common two-handled type. These were of medium size only, chiefly of a drab colour, and showing in several cases an incised cross on the handles. They were accompanied by at least three jugs (34 Z¹, 7, 10') with a single handle, which probably stood, when unbroken, some 14 inches high. The mouth was slightly pear-shaped (the wide end to the handle) and finished off with a broad ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) but very slightly relieved moulding on the outside of the rim. Besides these were found the remains of several plates with slightly rounded rim-mouldings, and a bowl of very great size (33, B9) with a bold

square moulding at the lip, set on so that its upper surface was diagonally disposed to the level. The fragments of this were very numerous. The clay was coarse-textured and modelled to a thickness of over half an inch. Many pieces of a largish pot (31 V10), with almost vertical sides and a diameter of some 10 inches, were found in the middle levels.

50. The Strata of the Tomb.

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Levels : | Surface of gebel 871 | } inches above
sea-level. |
| | Mouth of pit 848 | |
| | Floor of pit 783 | |

The following measurements are taken from the mouth of the pit.

Base. *Stratum* I, 65-50 inches deep. Here occurred a number of fragments of ordinary unpainted ware, parts of common two-handled jars and single-handled jugs. We also found fragments of a human skeleton, from the size of the bones presumably that of a child or small woman.

Stratum II, 50-40 inches. Among further fragments of unpainted pottery we found at this level a drab-coloured clay vase, complete but for the small shoulder-handle which had broken clean away. The body of the vase had round graceful contours, which continued with a fine curve into a short slender neck. Beside this was found the tall foot of a small pedestal bowl or plate of undecorated ware. Small fragments of the painted pottery next described were also found in these levels.

Stratum III, 40-30 inches. In this layer were revealed numerous fragments of undecorated ostrich egg-shell, many fragments of unpainted ware, and more sherds of the painted pottery. Other pieces of the broken skeleton were unearthed, apparently thrown into the disturbed grave at random.

Stratum IV, 30-20 inches. At this level we found a small wide-mouthed alabaster vase of most unusual form, part of a small basalt tripod and an abundance of painted sherds. Most surprising of all was a small semi-circular dish of grey ware (98 Q^a). Its straight side was about four inches long and there was a heavy moulding round all the sides. It had three small feet. From this level, and from the one immediately above, came fragments of a tall, handleless pot of very slightly tapering form, with a wide mouth and slightly formed, recurved lip.

Stratum V, 20-10 inches. From this layer came most of the painted fragments. We found here an alabaster, urn-shaped vase (R. 59), with fine round body and a well-worked pedestal foot, presenting a

most pleasing novelty of form. With this was found a grey clay pot standing some 9 inches high. This had a well-marked shoulder line, small round shoulder handle, and a tall wide neck. At levels 14 and 20 inches, two identical and extraordinary pottery types were found. These were small plates on short but gracefully made pedestal feet. The upper surface of both was decorated with single concentric rings of magenta and black in the middle. Similar decoration was found on the upper half of a large, smooth-surfaced pot of yellow drab ware, which came from the same level.

Stratum VI, 10-1 inches. In the top layer were found a fine basalt plate, and many fragments of the beautiful painted ware described below. Also from this layer come two painted fragments of bowls which have a special significance in connection with the dating. The latest type of the 'Anatolian' orange-painted work (xlili, 5A) with the debased leather-stitch pattern is found side by side with fragments (5B) of the earliest type of the coarse grey-painted Cypriote ware which succeeded it. This dates the grave to the close of the xiith dynasty. Besides, there were many unpainted sherds, outstanding among them the remains of three small plates and pieces of the great bowl with the bold square lip-moulding described above.

51. The Painted Sherds.

The best painted fragments from this grave surpass all other decorated work found this season. The remains of five painted pots were found, not all of equal artistic merit however. Best of all are the fragments of a large buff-coloured pot of smooth surface, fine, thin clay, and decorated with red and black (xlii, 2). This shows a pair of birds, presumably the goose and the gander, painted with exquisite technique, and power over detail, and the truest delicacy of artistic feeling. Almost as good are the pieces of a pot of finer ware (xlii, 1), where in lozenge-shaped fields of plain buff, made by intersecting bands of chevron-work in black and red, a leaping fish and two very lively birds are painted in black with trenchant realism and high artistry. The three other pots are of yellow-drab ware, and do not present either the smooth finish of surface and potter's technique, or the high decorative intention, of the first two. But though they lack fine line work and the degree of artistic mastery which the others show, they make up for this in dramatic liveliness of scene. One pot (xlili, 4) shows two cranes fighting, on one panel, while in the other a

crane is seen attacking a fish. A decorative band of the 'union jack' pattern is found as the dividing motif on this pot. A fourth pot (xlvi, 3) shows a rather coarsely drawn fish in black outline. Fifthly, we find fragments of a large pot of similar type and colour, but decorated in bands of orange-red and black without the introduction of animal motifs.

Burial 1717 is peculiar for the largely foreign nature of the pottery found in it. In architectural construction it is unlike any other tomb discovered this season. The stone which formed the lining of the grave is of the same unworked type which we find in the stone foundations in this part of the work. Though the walls nearest this point have obviously been removed in part and the stone (presumably) put to some other purpose, it cannot be assumed that these walls were robbed to build up this tomb, as the tomb is of xii-xv dynasty, and the walls xv-xvi.

52. *The Stone Foundations.*

Towards the East side of that part of the tell excavated this season were discovered the foundations of a large and obviously important building (pl. lxiii). Our attention was first attracted to its importance by the presence of a large well, built of big blocks of dressed stone, cut to an arc on the inner face to make the circular mouth. Some of these blocks were as large as $30 \times 18 \times 14$ inches. This well, which was over 5 feet wide at the mouth, was set in a large circular pit 20 feet in diameter. This suggests that the pit was dug first and the well built up inside it. In the same region were discovered the stone foundations of a large building. The walls, which vary in thickness from 30 to 40 inches and stand about 15 inches high, are mostly built on the natural gebel, into which the foundations were cut at certain points, to a depth of 9 or 10 inches. The surface of the walls varies in level from 870 to 880 inches above the sea. In the area where they occur, these stone walls are nowhere found lying above other walls. Their masonry, although not showing the same dressed stone and builder's technique as the first two palaces of Tell el Ajjūl, is arresting in its material, among so many walls of mud brick. Stones of small and medium size—but never approaching the fine worked blocks of the well-lining—are found in these walls, which everywhere show sound building and fine square angles.

The walls present an orderly plan, stretching to North, East, and West of the great well. On the West side, however, they had been removed in part, and so show an incomplete but still significant

lay-out. To the West and in line with the great well were found the remains of a bathroom with a white plastered floor and a well-made drain and doorway. These walls show a superstructure of mud over a stone foundation. To the North and East of the well the plan is clearly marked, and on the East side the stone walls run up to the street front where they form a series of three small chambers in line. On the North the boundary of this extensive and spacious plan seems to be the long wall of some 40 inches thick which runs East and West. This is of mud without a stone base, except for a length of some ten feet in the vicinity of the well. To the South much of the ground at this level has been denuded, and no traces of buildings remain.

The mouth of the well, and a quantity of rough stone flooring which fills much of the pit at the same level, is built some 15 inches below the surface of the surrounding gebel. An interesting feature to S.W. of the well was a covered drain of stone, presumably to lead away such water as overflowed from the jars when they were filled, and so not to foul the water of the well itself. This drain connects with a trench cut in the gebel to the South of the well, to a depth of 25 inches.

That these walls are the remains of some unusually large and important building is clearly shown by the length, thickness, and solidity of the foundations. This building stood in some definite architectural relation to the well, but whether it included it or merely surrounded it on three sides, as the remains in their present state suggest, is difficult to decide. At two points, however, are doorways opening directly on to it, and the unusual solidity and fine square work of both the walls and the well point to their equal if not joint importance.

H. E. BIRD."

The detail of this report is very satisfactory.

53. LVIII. The plans of structural tombs 1816 and 1969 are like that of the governor's tomb of last year; but there was no sign of pent-roof covering slabs. 1816 seems, by the fragments of pottery, to be older than the full xviiith dynasty types; it is either of the xvith or beginning of the xviiith, but no exact dating in that age is known. The entire contents had been smashed up and turned over. 1969 was also an entirely wrecked tomb, the fragmentary contents of which were of the usual xviiith dynasty style. The tomb 1631 (pl. lxxv) was covered with irregular rough slabs laid flat. Tomb 1663

(pl. lxxv) had a pent roof piled up after interment. It seems to have been re-used, having two heads of an older interment remaining, as in the tomb 1514 (G. II, liv). The complete burial is of about Amenhetep II, by the little things, see M. 525-7. The alabaster fish vase is in xxxix, 86. The contents of tombs 1632 and 1764 are shown on pl. lxxv.

54. LIX. The sketch plans of the positions of the contents of the larger undisturbed tombs are given here. The references to the figures of the contents are in the Registers, pls. lxxv-lxxvii. The large tomb 1502 was planned by Lt.-Com. Wheeler. 1491 is given as an example of the late graves covered with slabs of stone; from an ear-ring and one or two details, they seem to be Hellenistic or Roman. 1551 is a double plan, as many objects occurred above the main deposit by the body; the respective levels of the plans are stated.

LX—LXV. The plans have been described and discussed in sections 2 to 10 and 44, 45. The connection between LXII and the town exposed in *Gaza I* was made by fixing two points on the older plan in relation to the new survey.

55. LXVI—LXVIII. This register includes all graves with distinctive pottery; those with no pottery, or only some very common type, teach nothing about period. In the register of scarabs, metal, rock, and bone, graves are included which did not contain pottery to be registered.

LXIX—LXX. This register records the pottery and other objects found in the town, arranged according to level. For instance, at 870 level there were objects at E region, EAL chamber, F, T, TAN, TCP, TCQ, TDH, and TN. The last column gives the objects found at LA, see plan inset at pl. lxi.

Now that the change of conditions by the Department of Antiquities has brought us to a pause, it is time to review the purpose of our work.

The eight years of search in South Palestine have been more fruitful for the history of Egypt than any other seasons, excepting the Naqada and Badari discoveries. The two dark ages of Egypt have also been explained by the invasions of people from the Caspian basin, bringing their characteristic weapons and ornaments—the highly civilised rock-workers of the viith and viiith dynasties, and the rude horse-men of the xvth and xvith Hyksos dynasties. We at last know something of the sources and the nature of each people.

For the history of Palestine our work has been fundamental as, in place of vague ages of bronze and iron, we have it stabilised by the scale of the Egyptian dynasties and earlier Sequence Dates.

These researches, which have thrown so much indirect light on the Scriptures, have stimulated the interest of hundreds of people who are keen on the Biblical side of archaeology, and are willing to aid such work. We have the constant support of our Vice-Chairman of Committee, Sir Charles Marston, who is always ready to make generous grants, where confirmation of the Bible is concerned.

The early history of Palestine itself is the clearer for the exploration of Gerar, Beth-pelet, and ancient Gaza. At Gaza the more advanced works of a higher civilisation were imported from foreign lands which lay north.

This unknown civilisation is now one of the problems of the Nearer East. The fine granular gold-work, the strange forms of jewellery without parallel, and the noble vases with animal figures—all imported to ancient Gaza before 2,000 B.C.—appeal to us to trace their source. We know that this is not beyond North Syria, and a search up to that region ought to bring to light the seat of a great Asiatic culture of those ages.

The Syrian authorities extend to us a cordial welcome, and the official terms for our results are definite and favourable. French administration in Syria is more enlightened than the administration in other countries of the Near East. These have lately been so short-sighted as to disfavour the work of archaeologists freely offered to them, and thus divert the flow of discovery which had greatly enriched their museums.

Hitherto, the origins of the foreign importations have not been sought. We go to seek them, this coming season.

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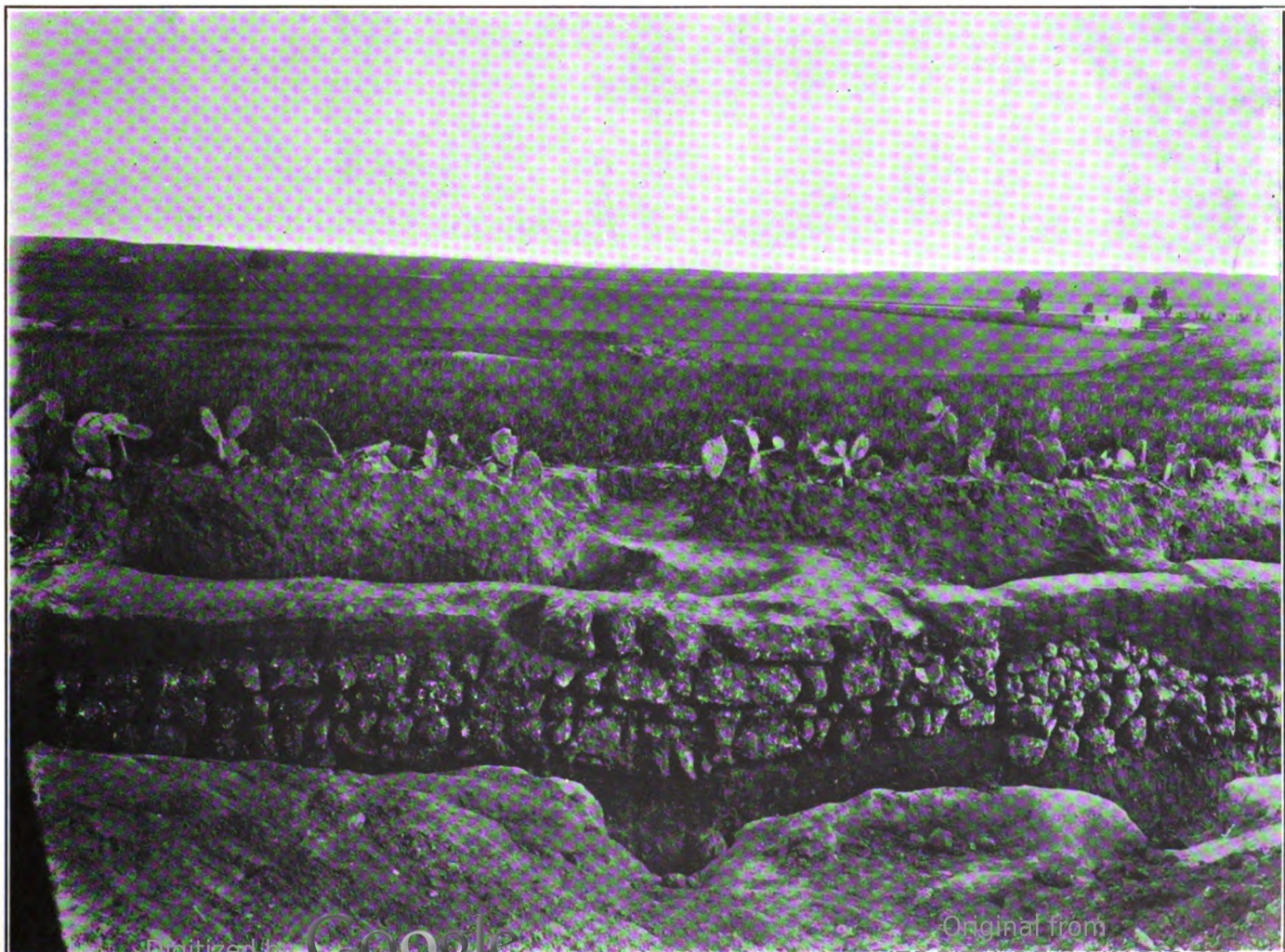
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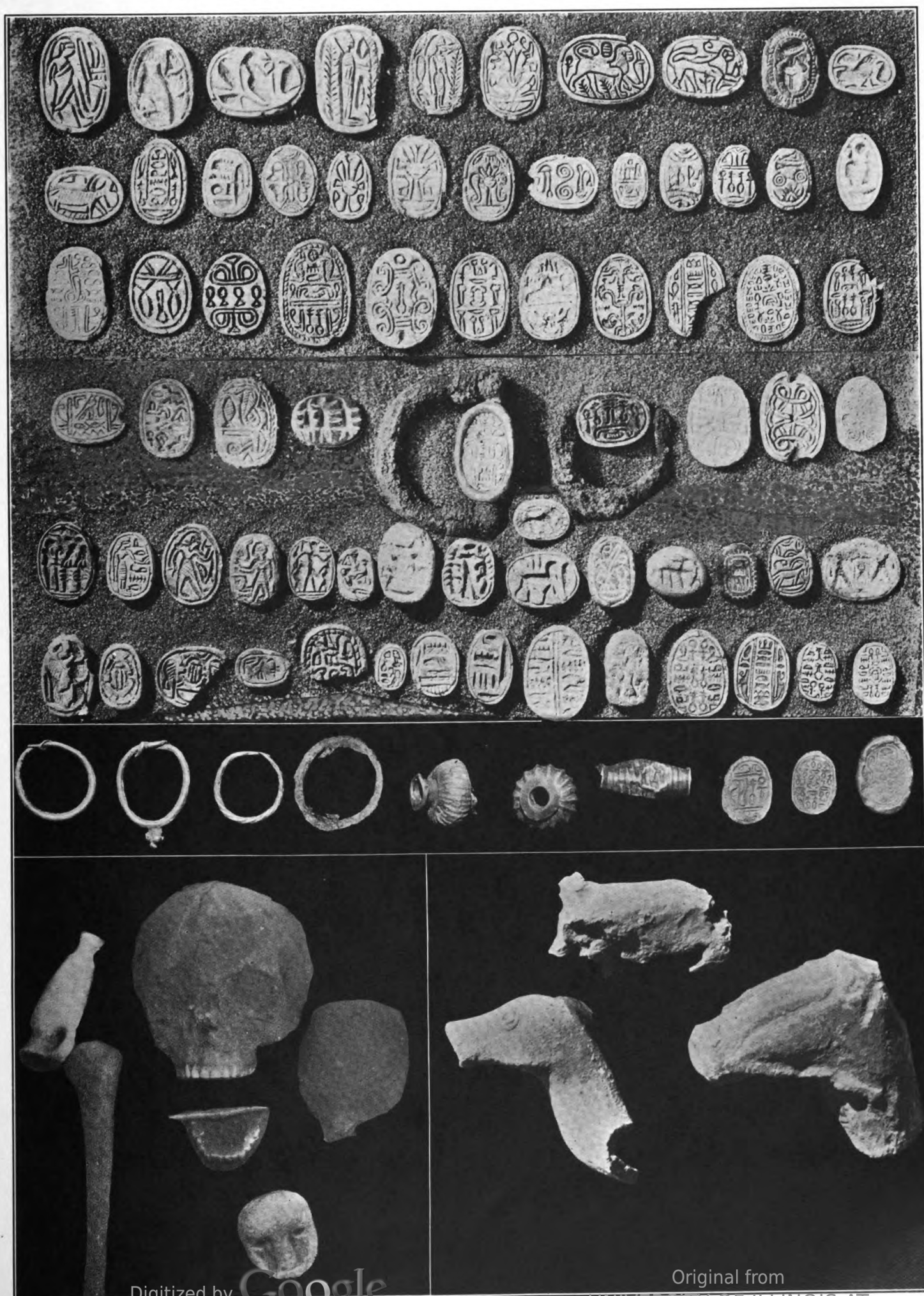
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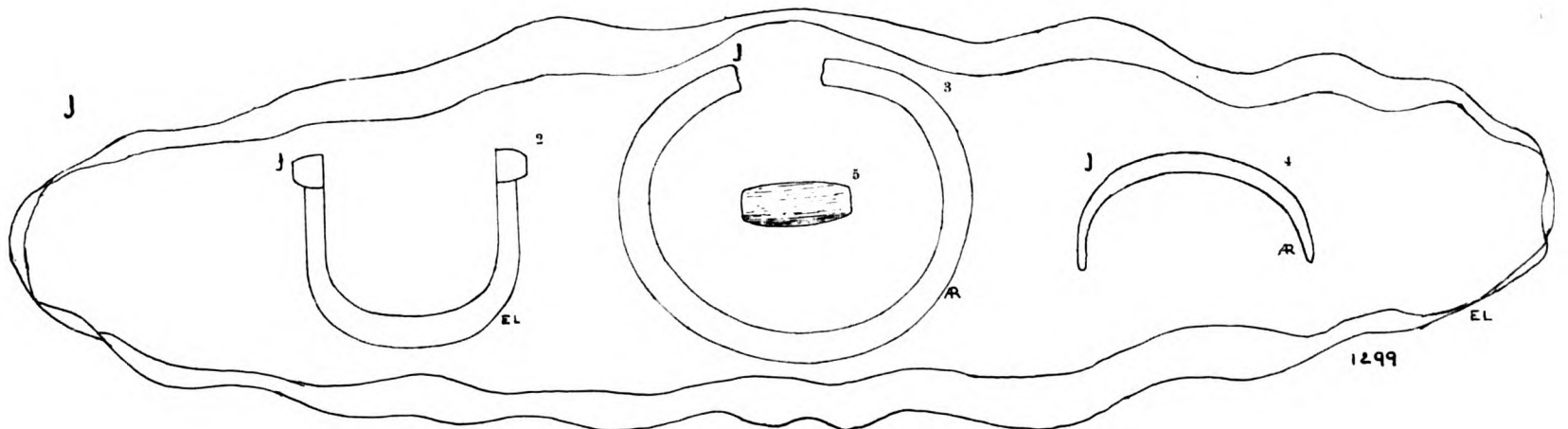


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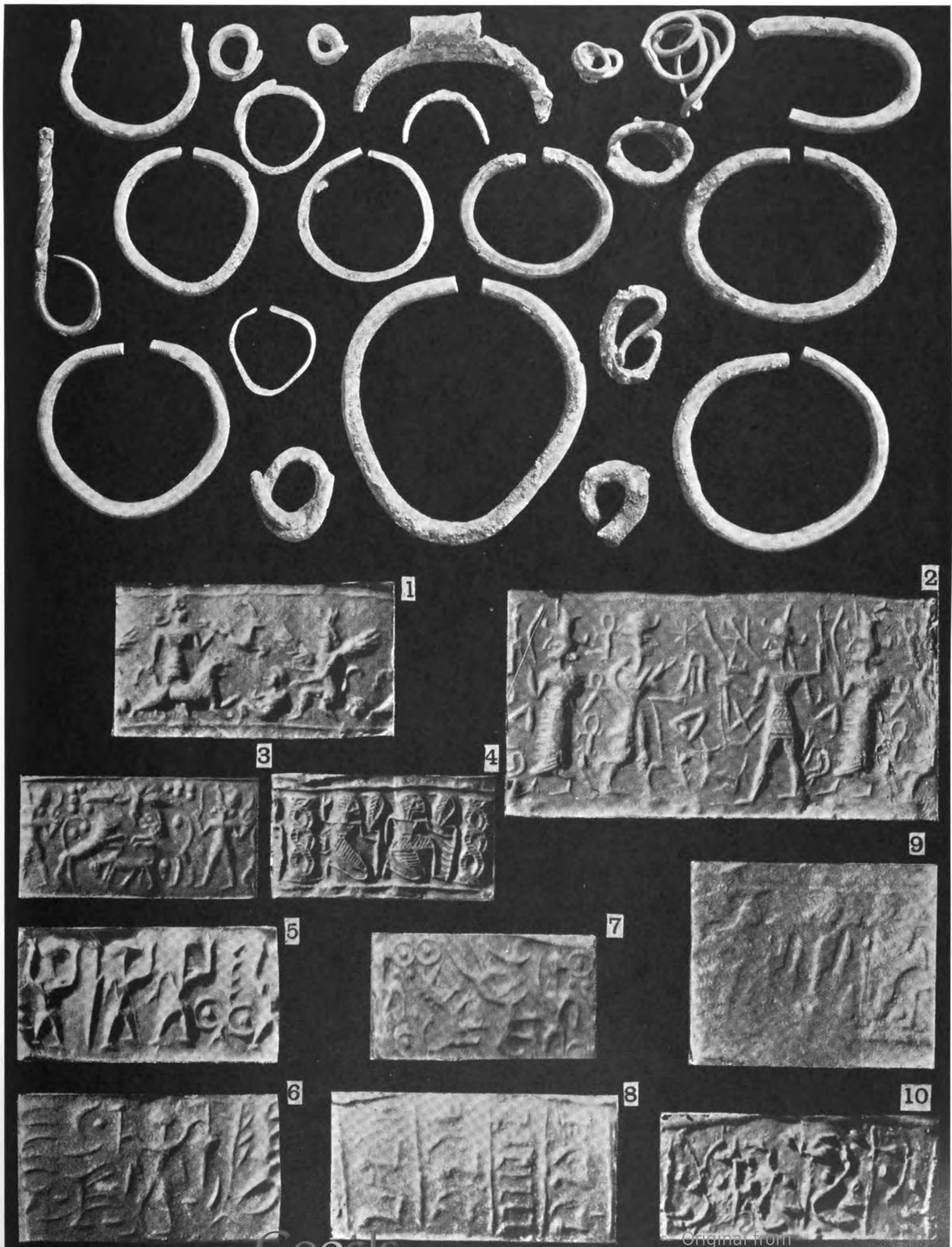




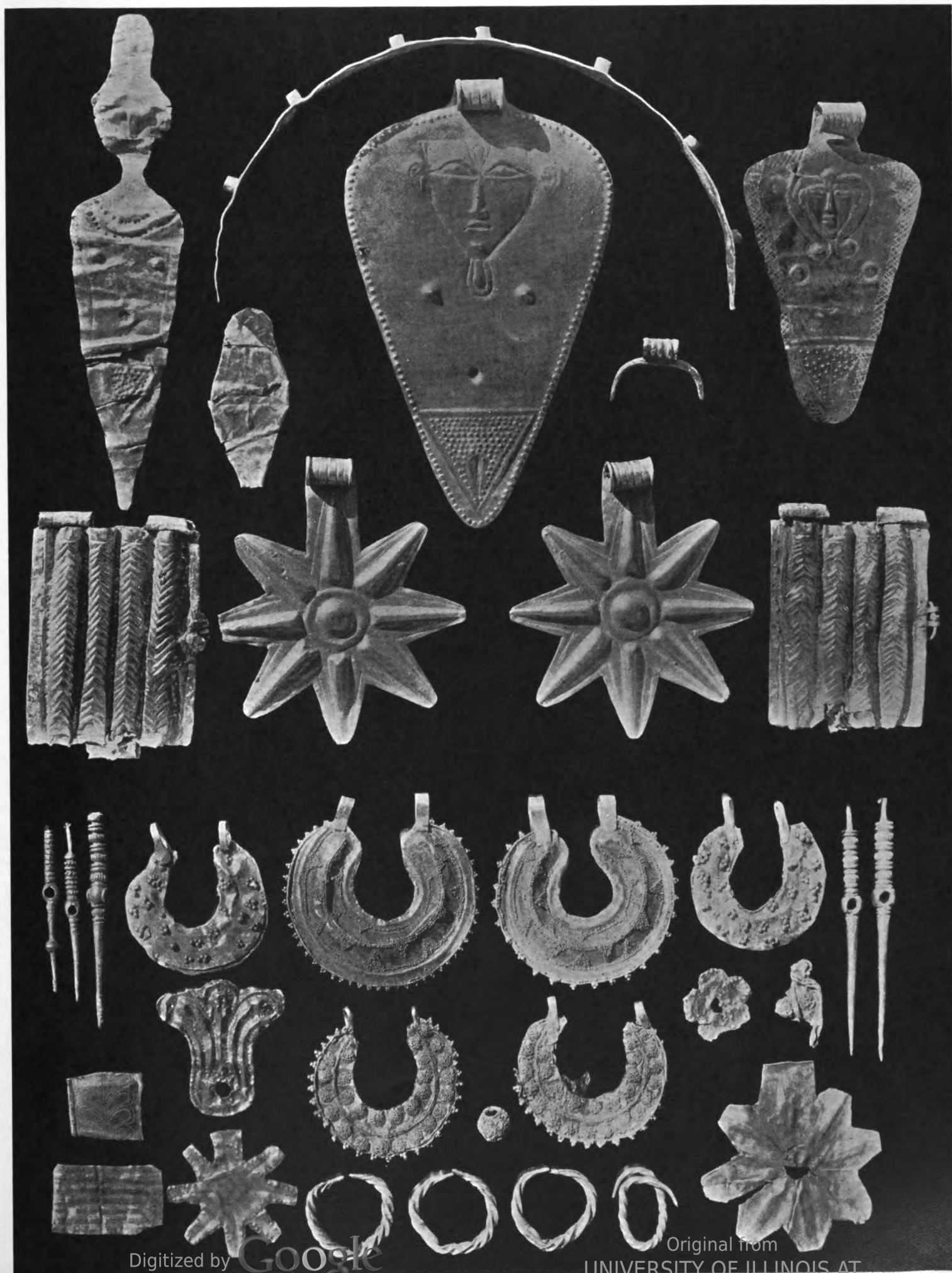
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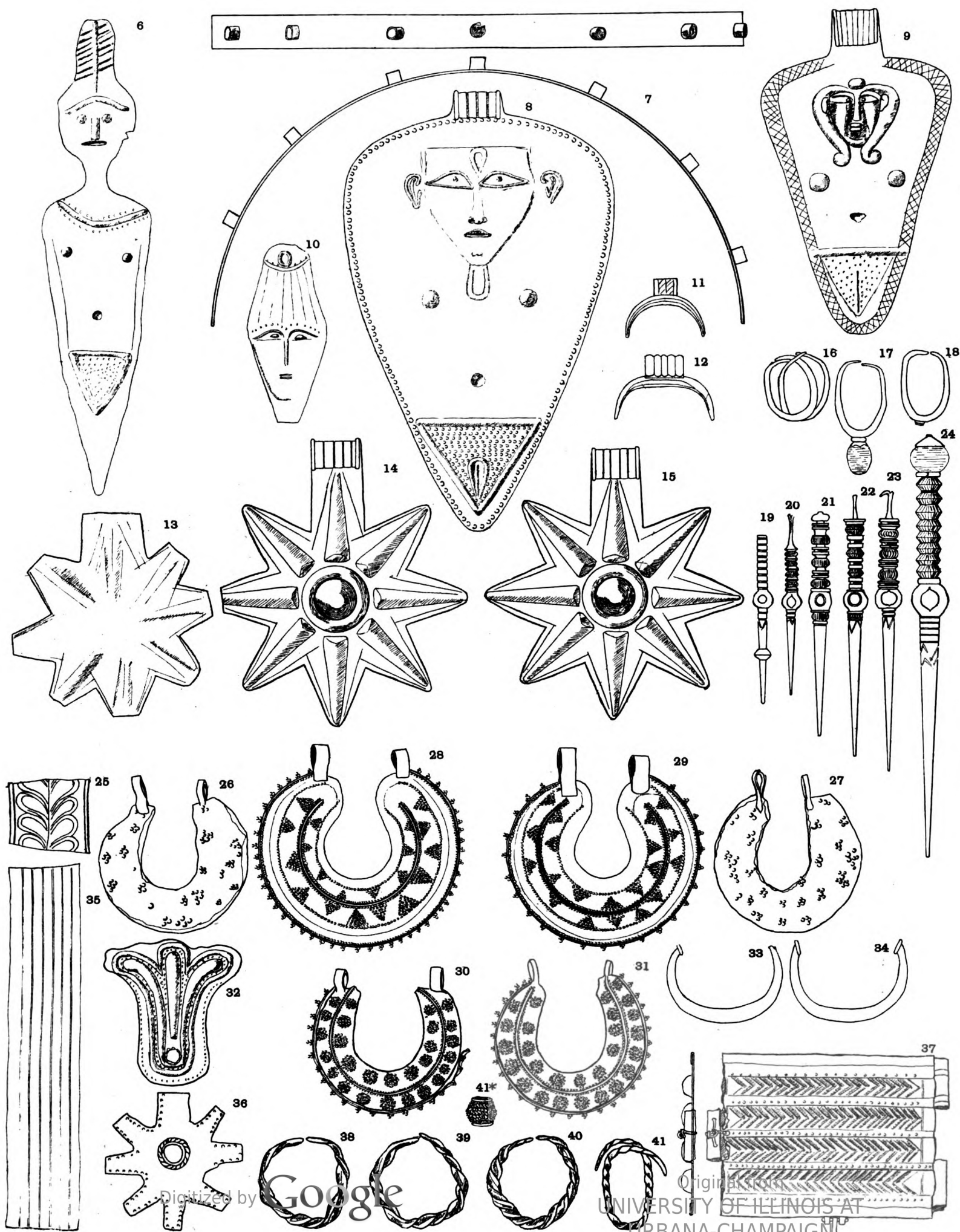
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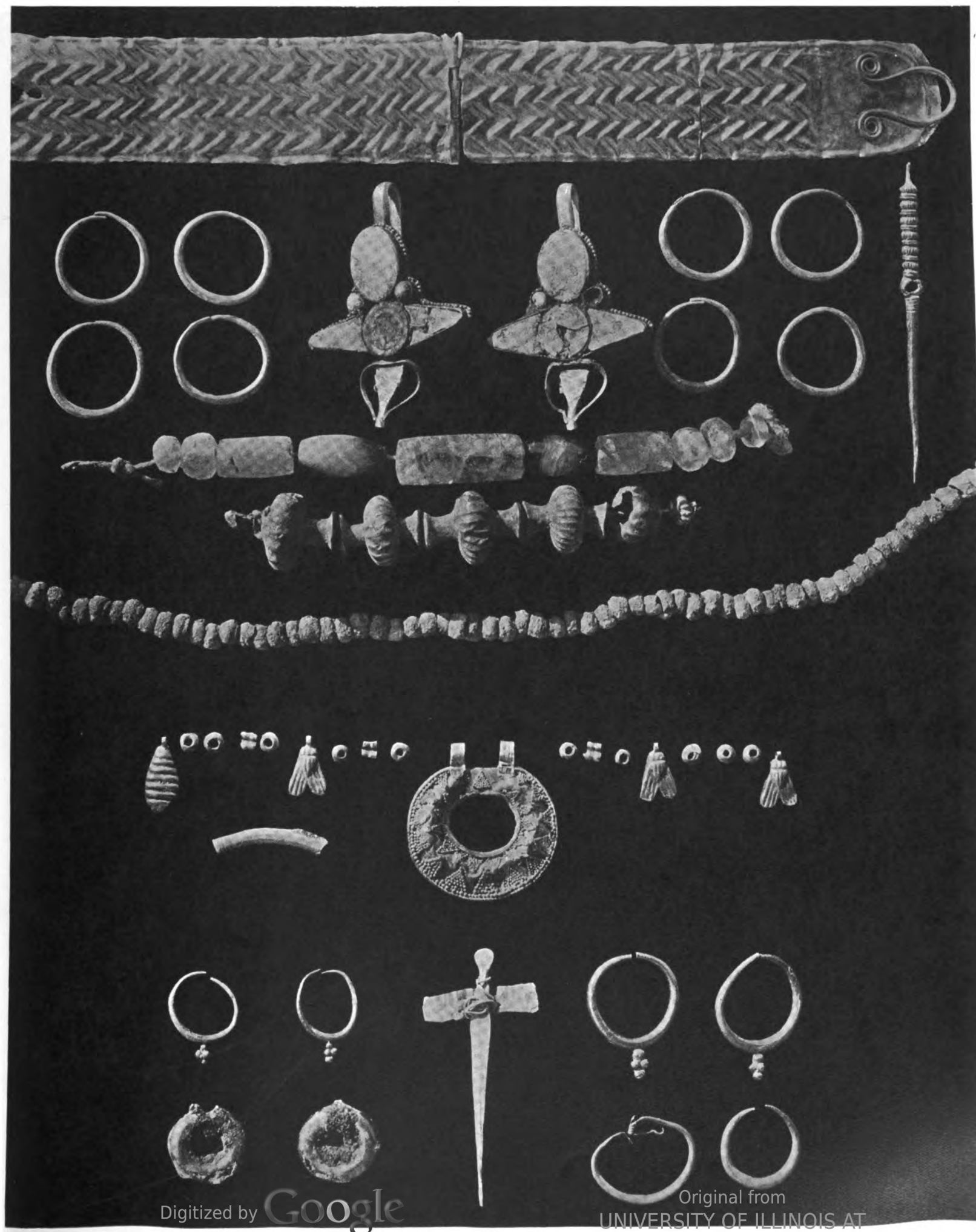


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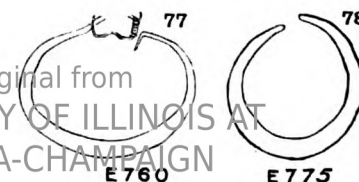
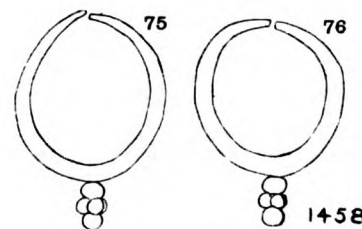
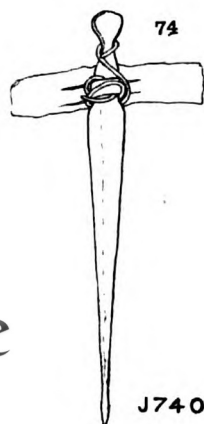
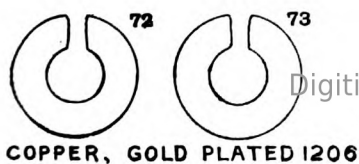
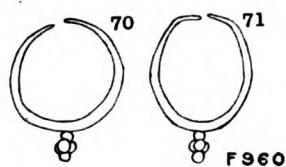
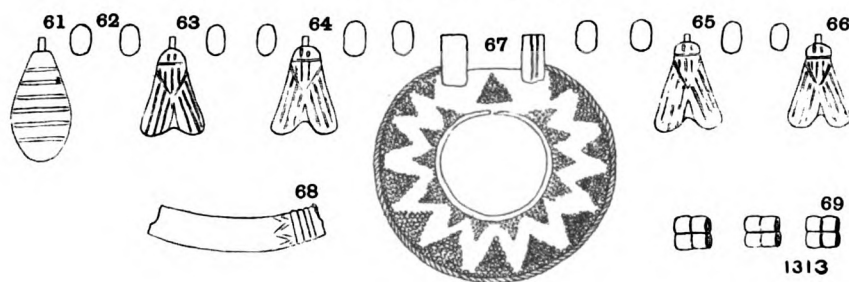
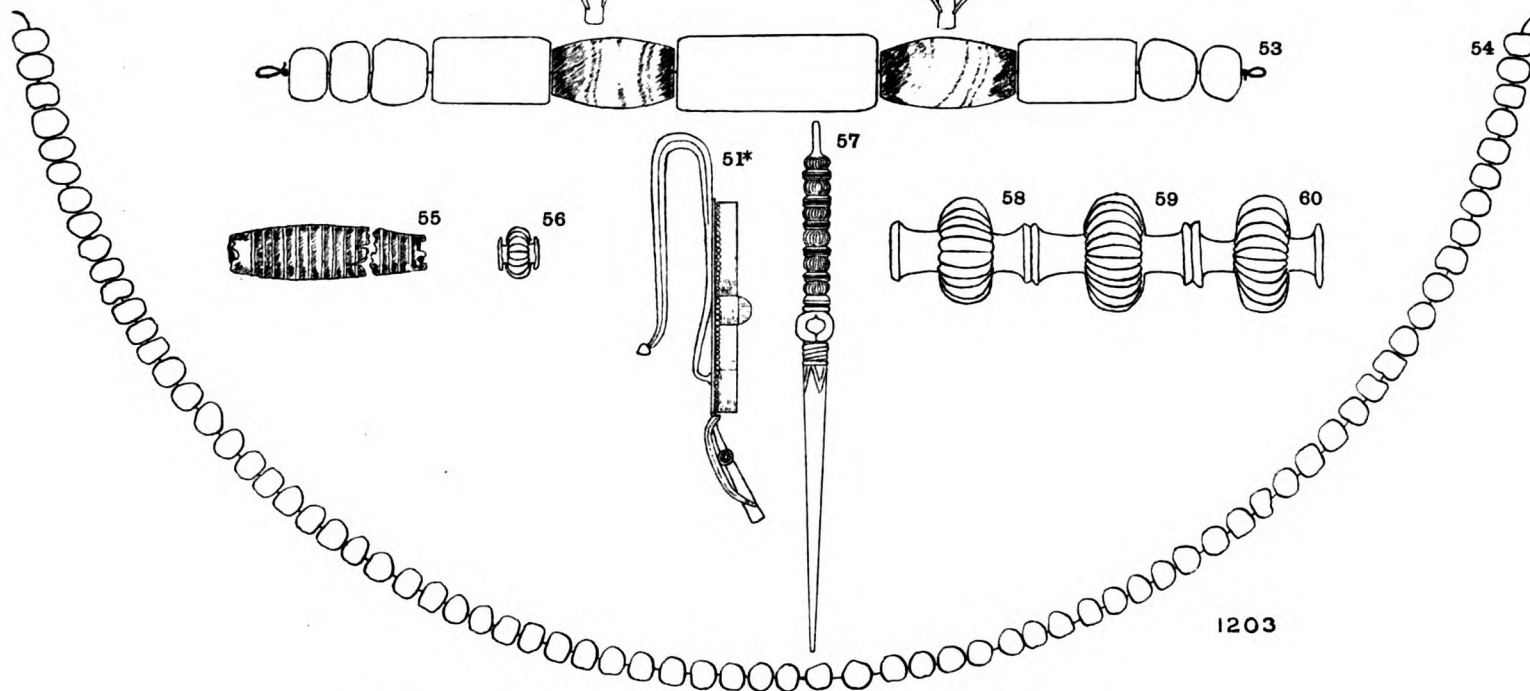
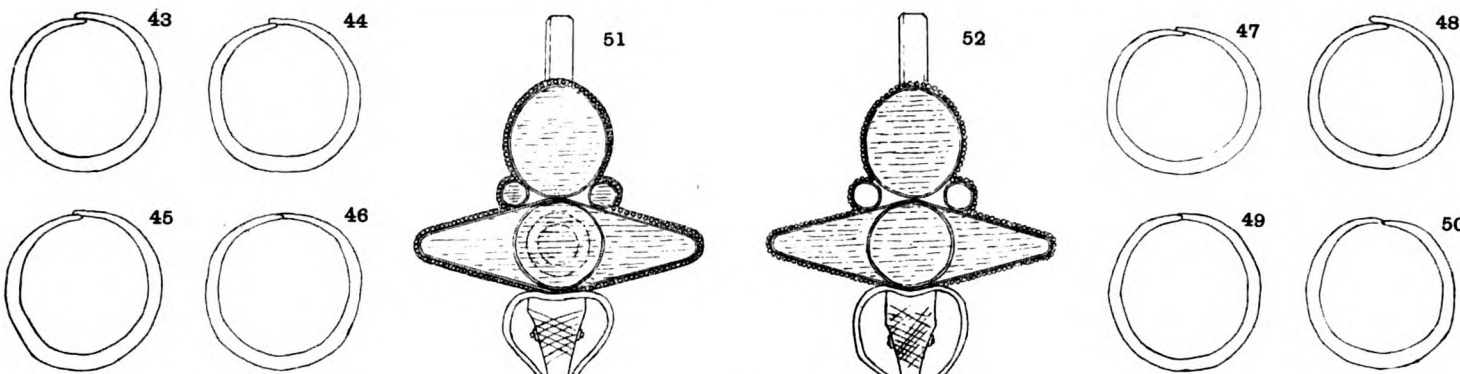
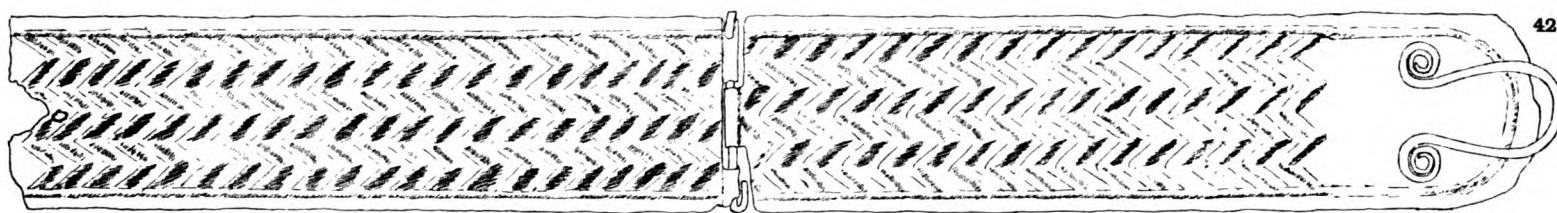


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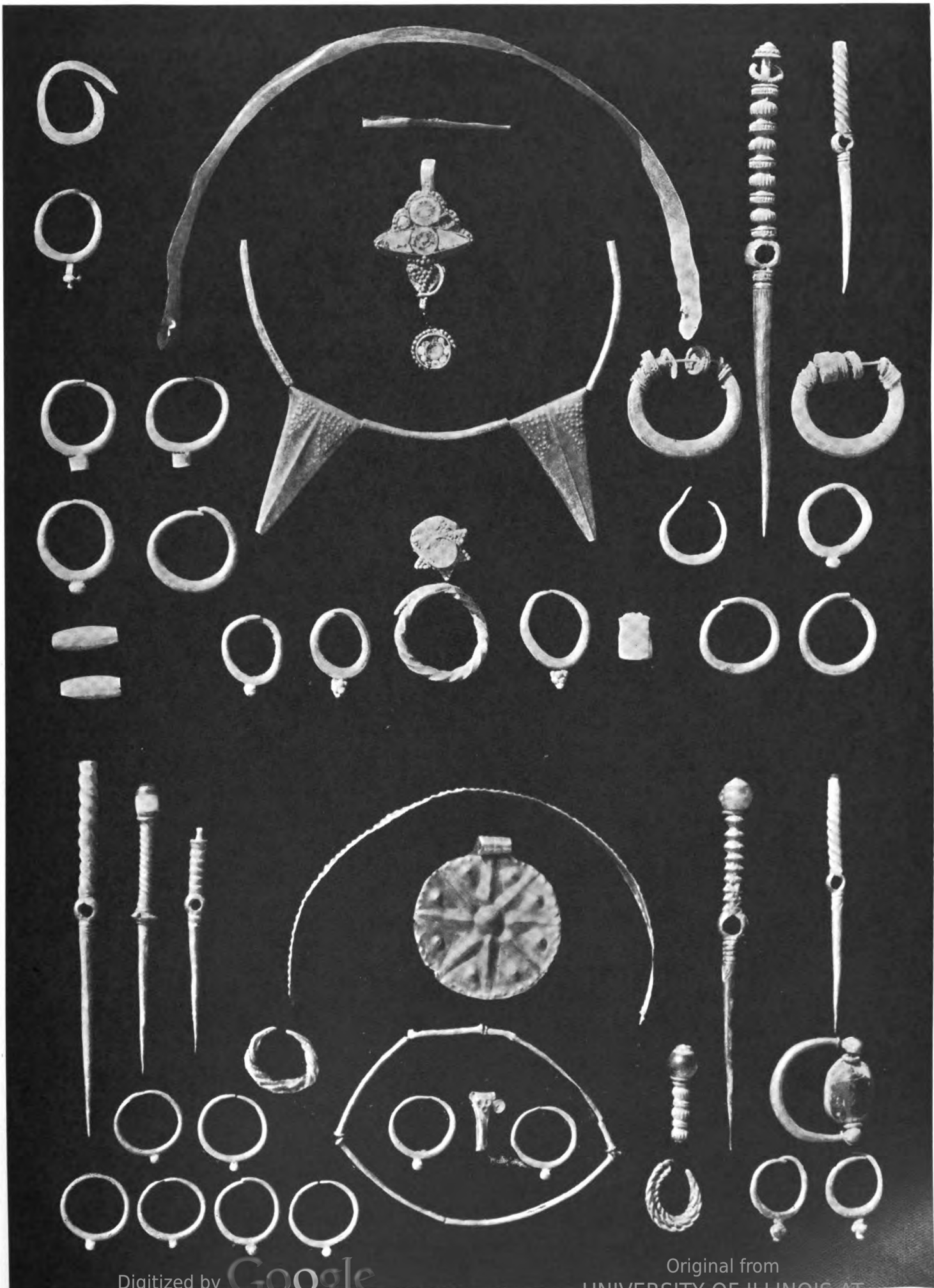




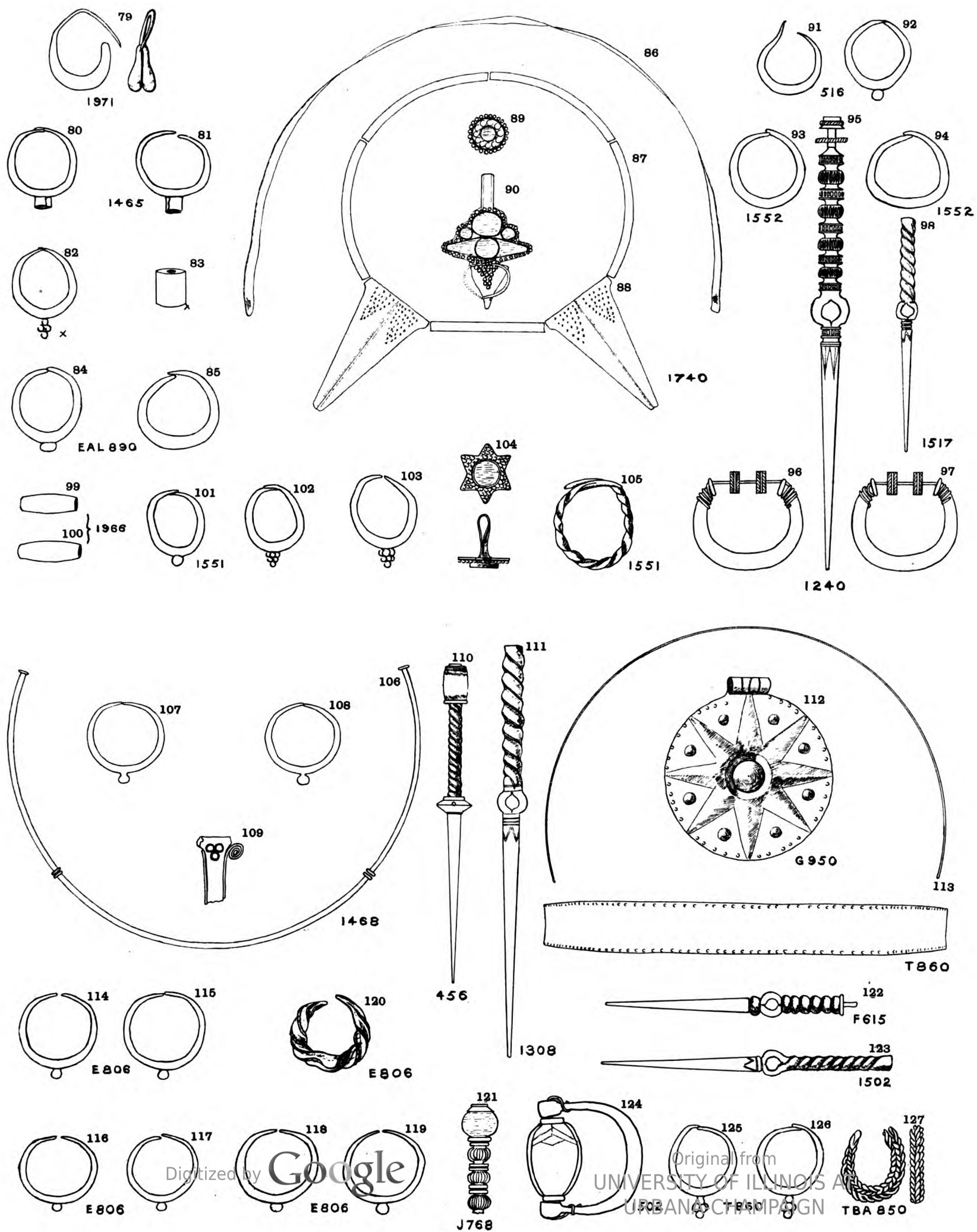
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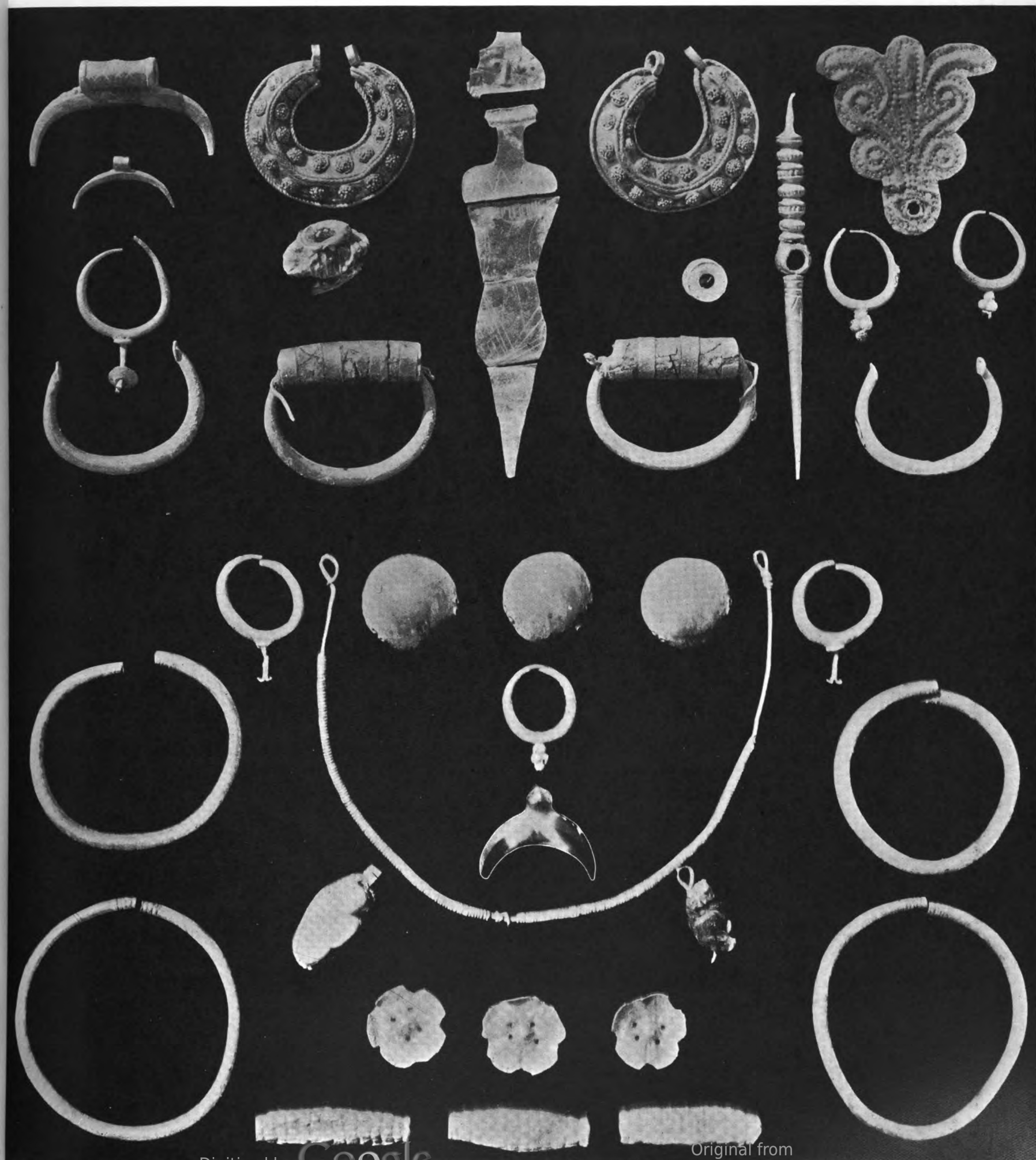


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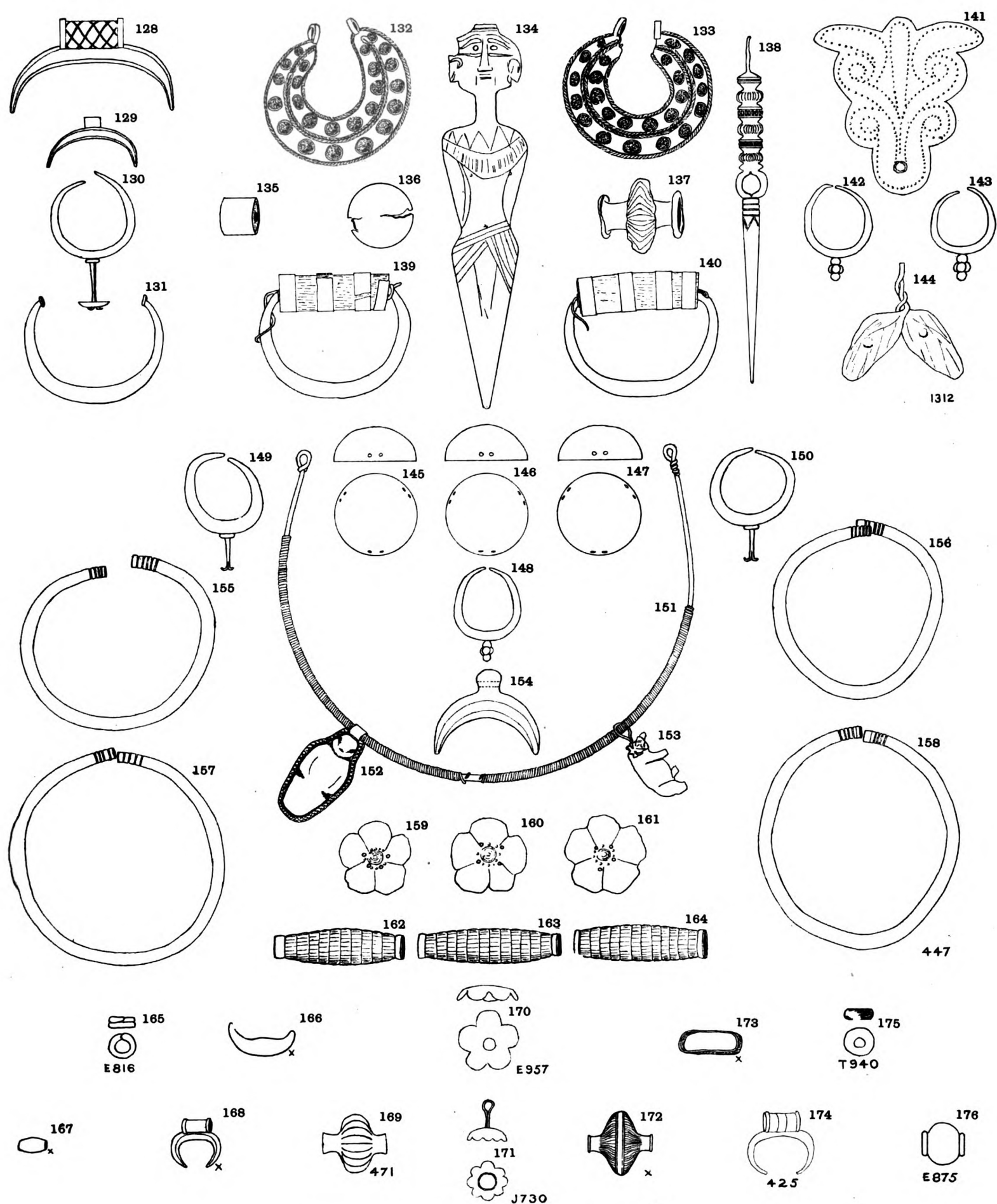


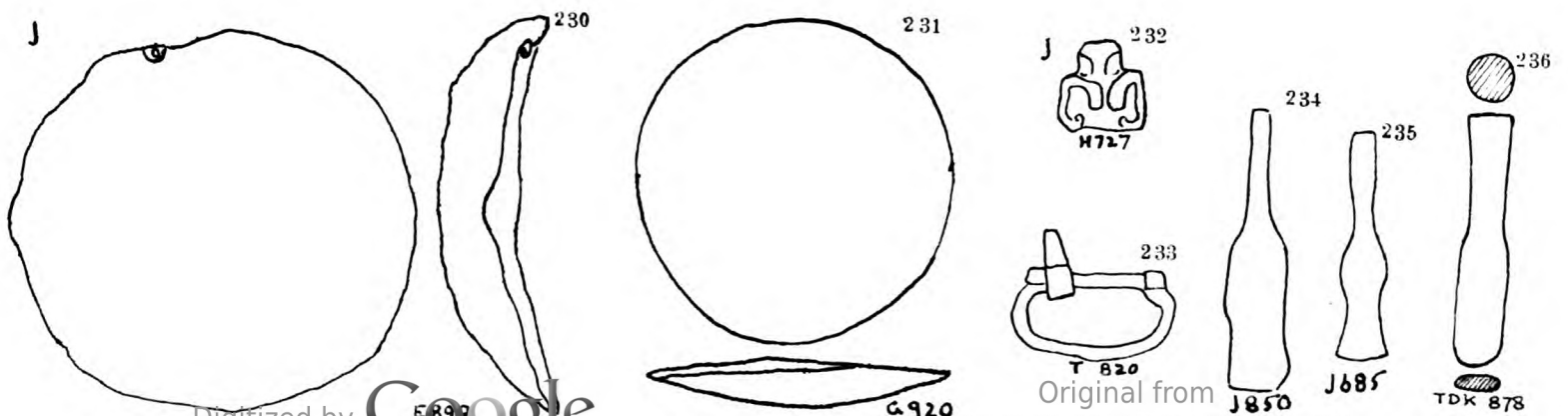
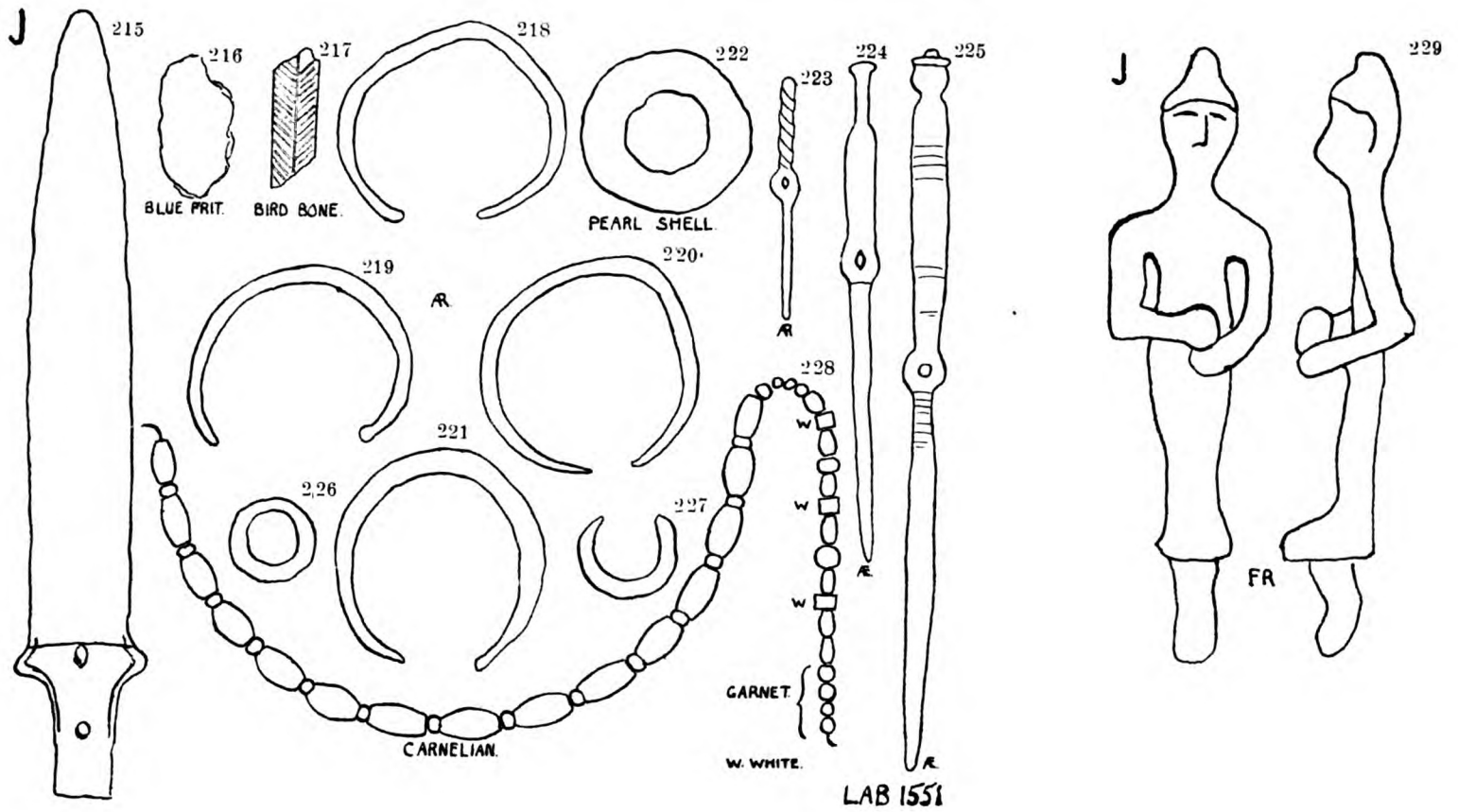
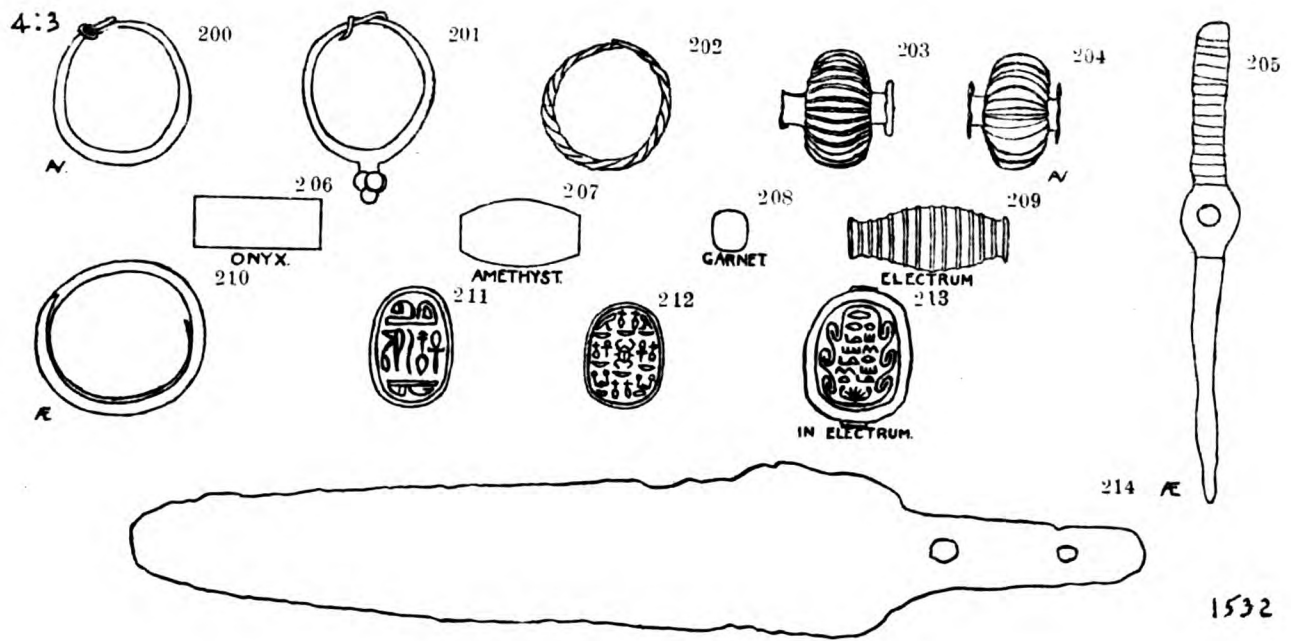
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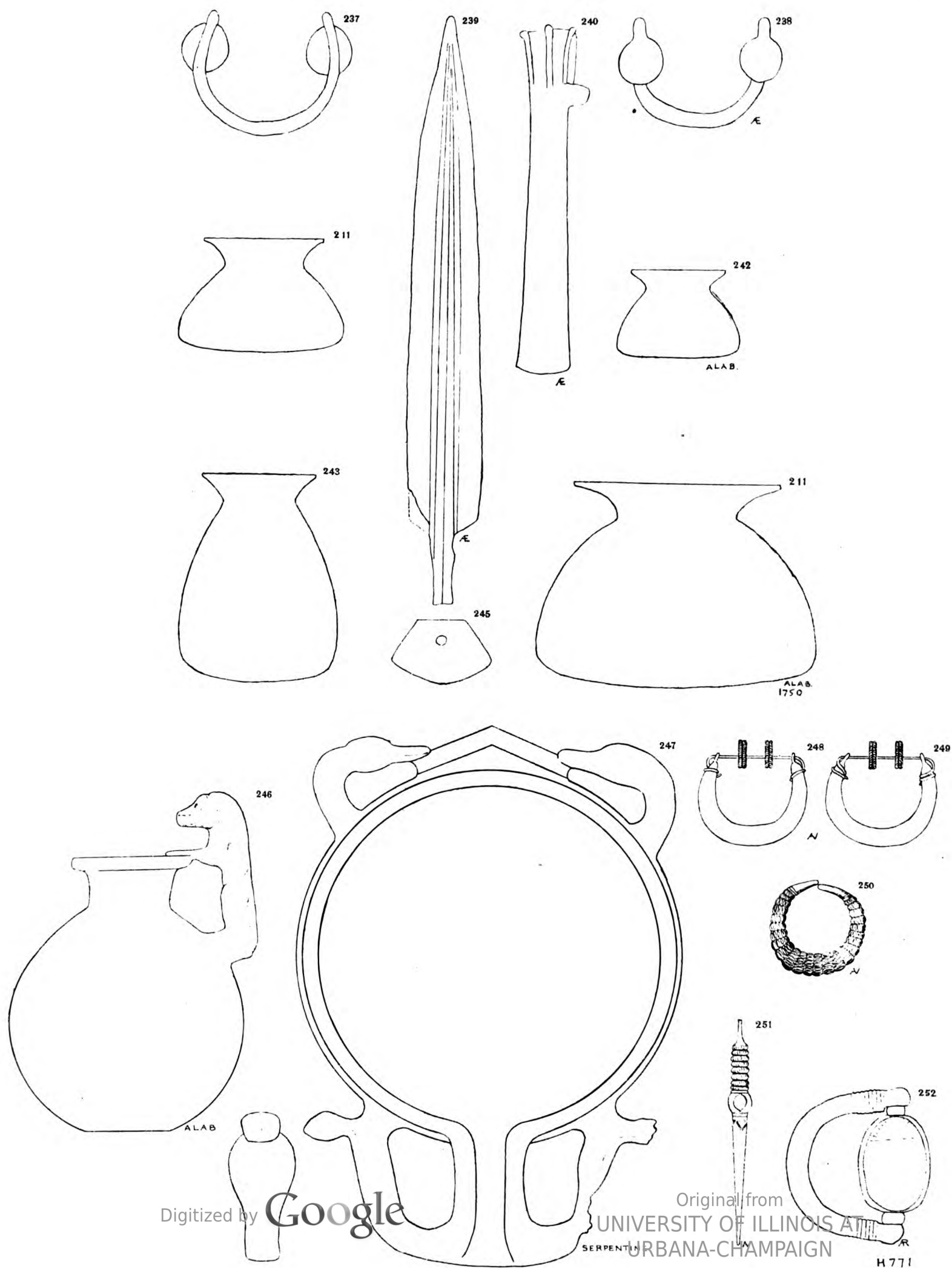


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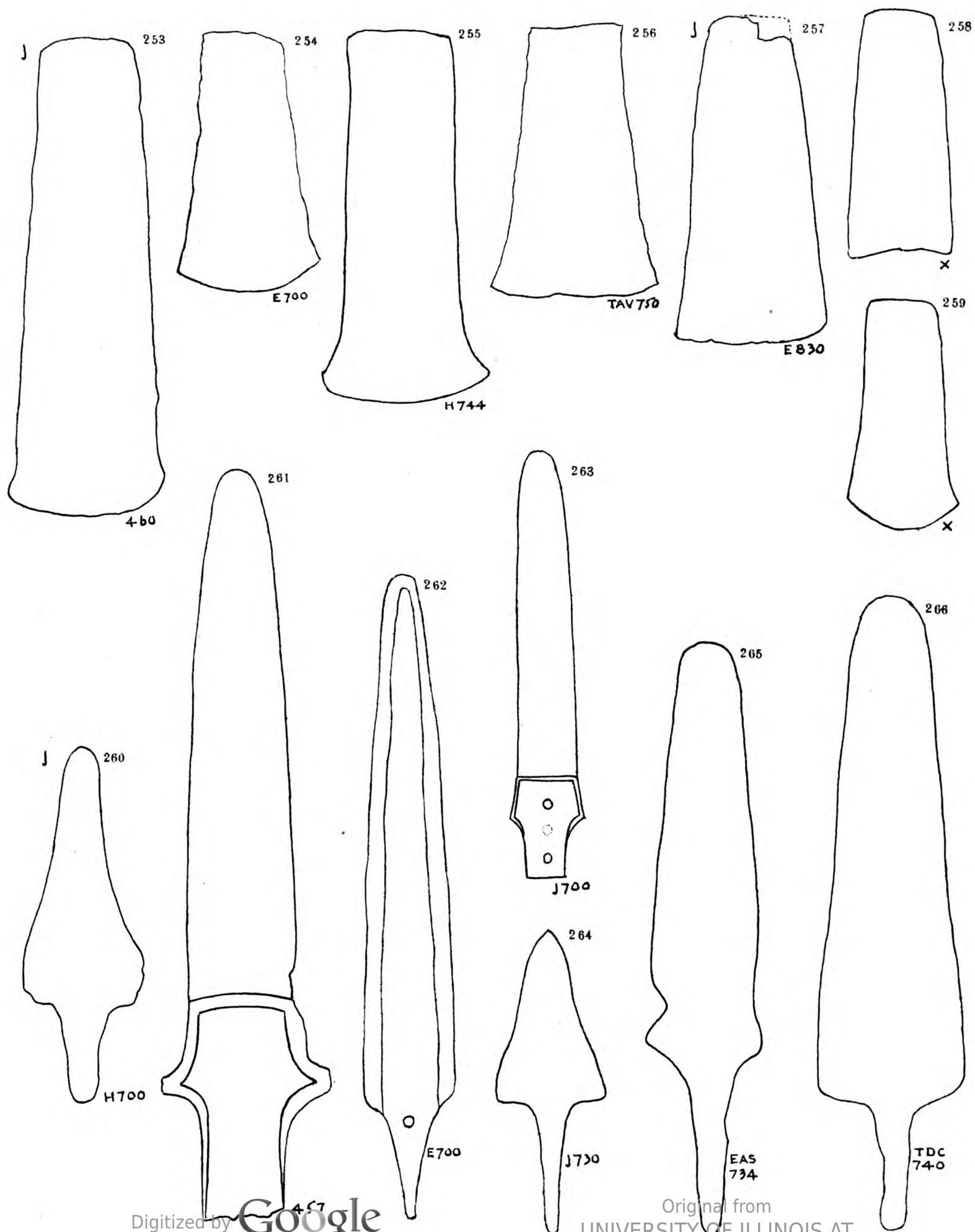




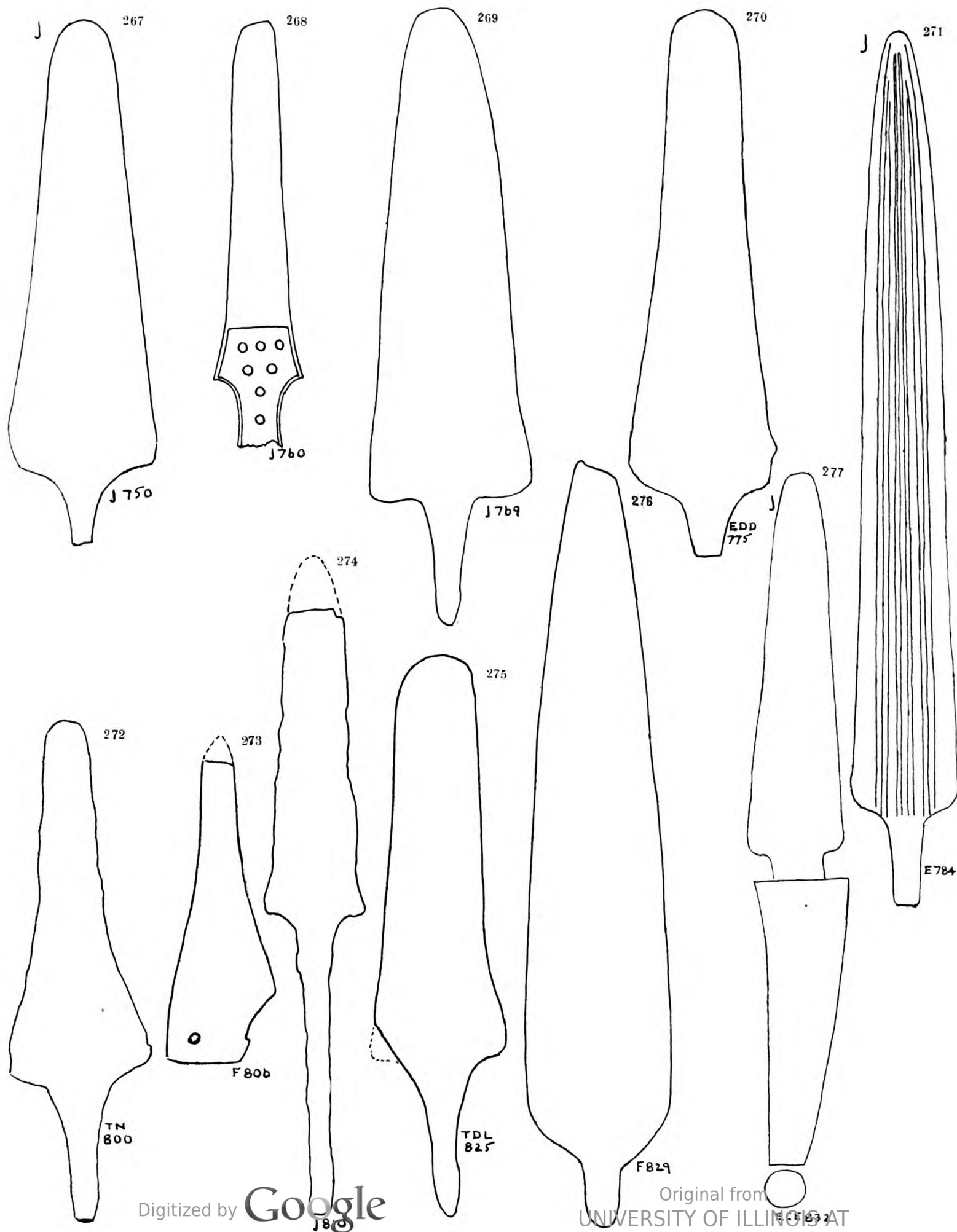
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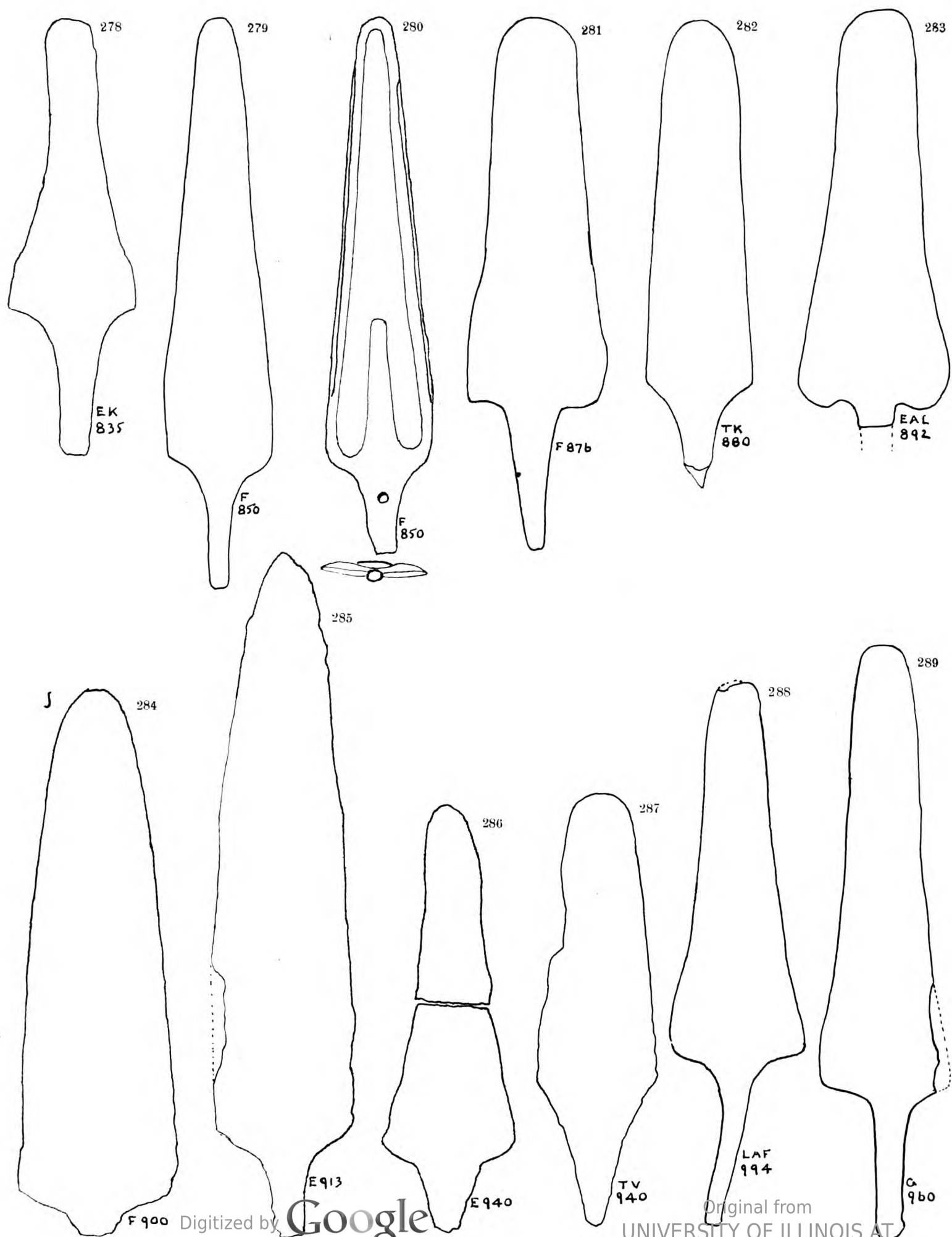
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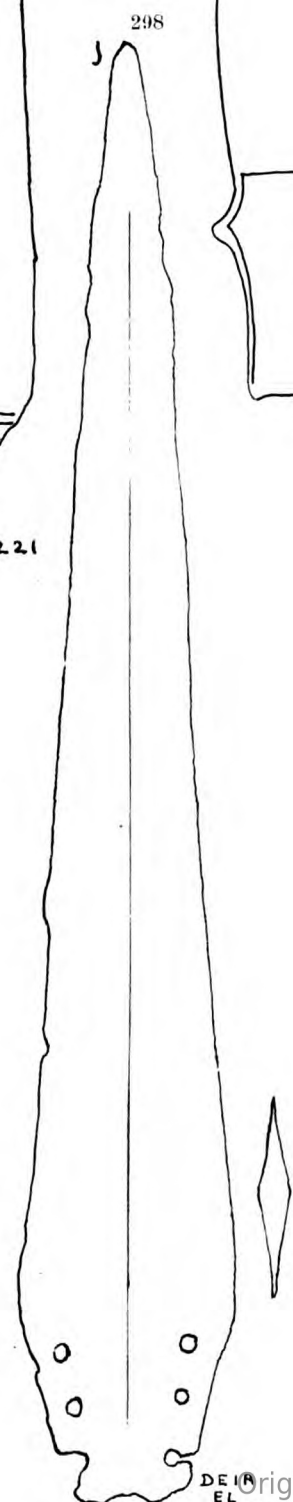
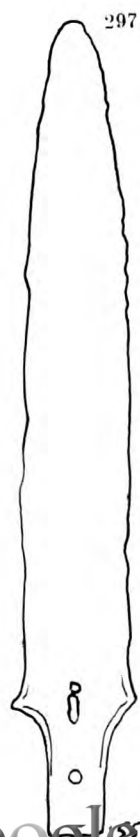
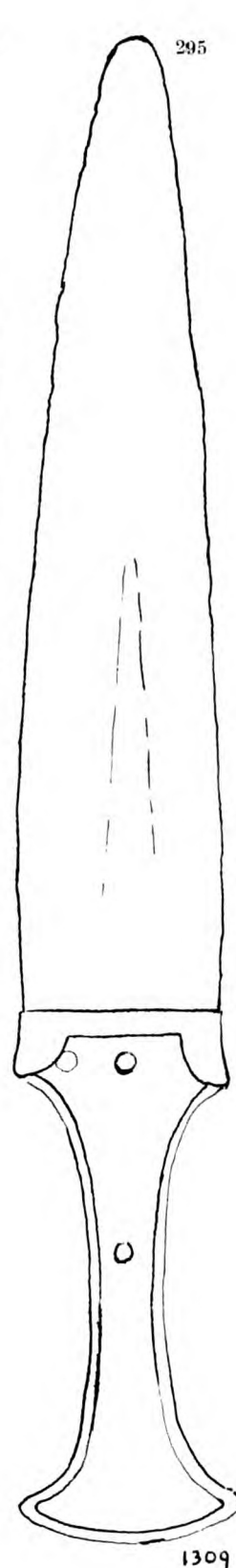
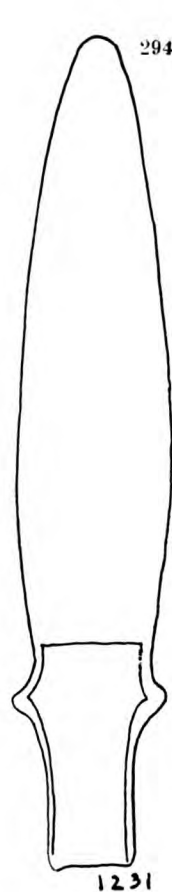
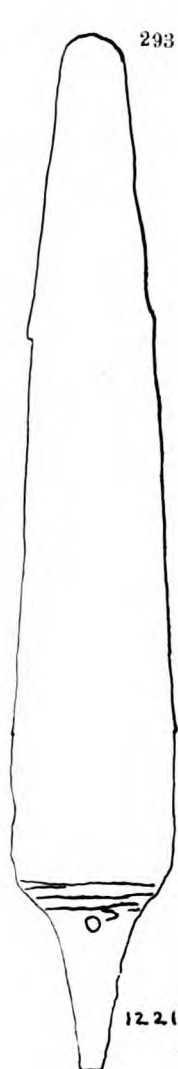
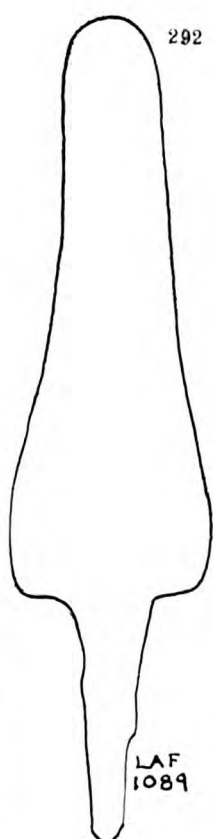
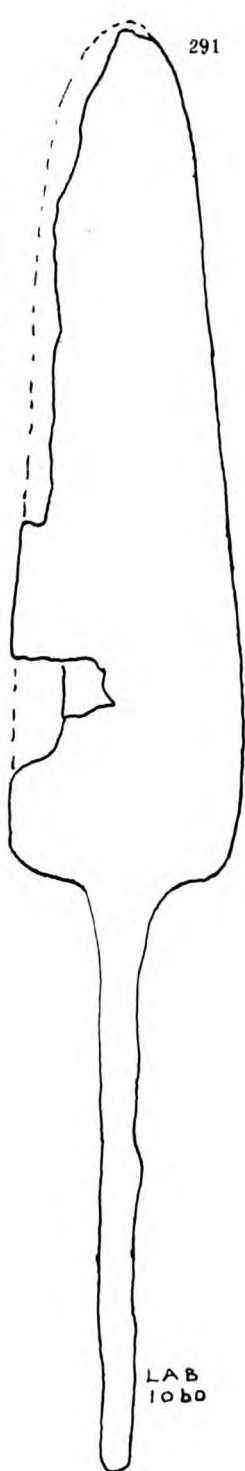
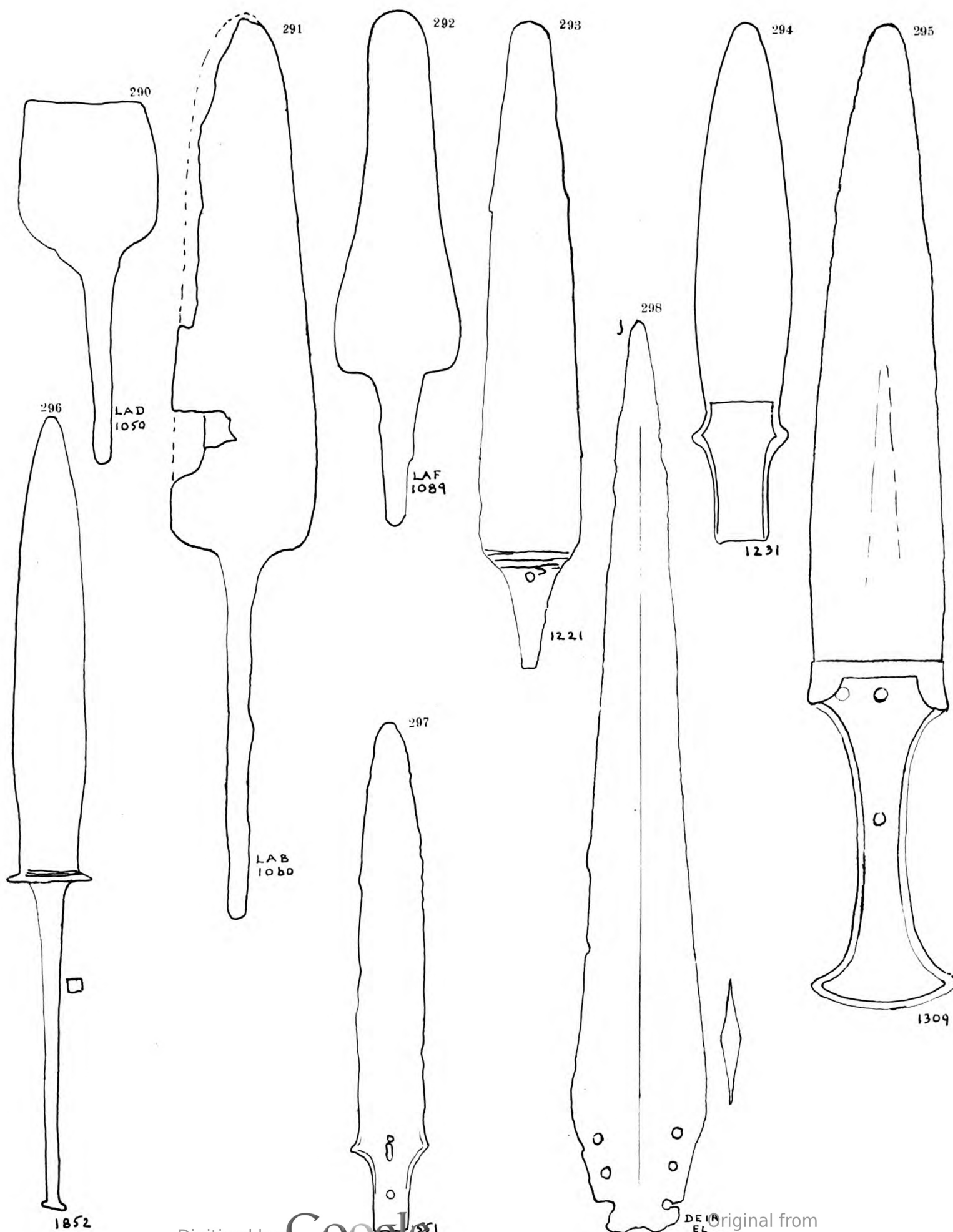


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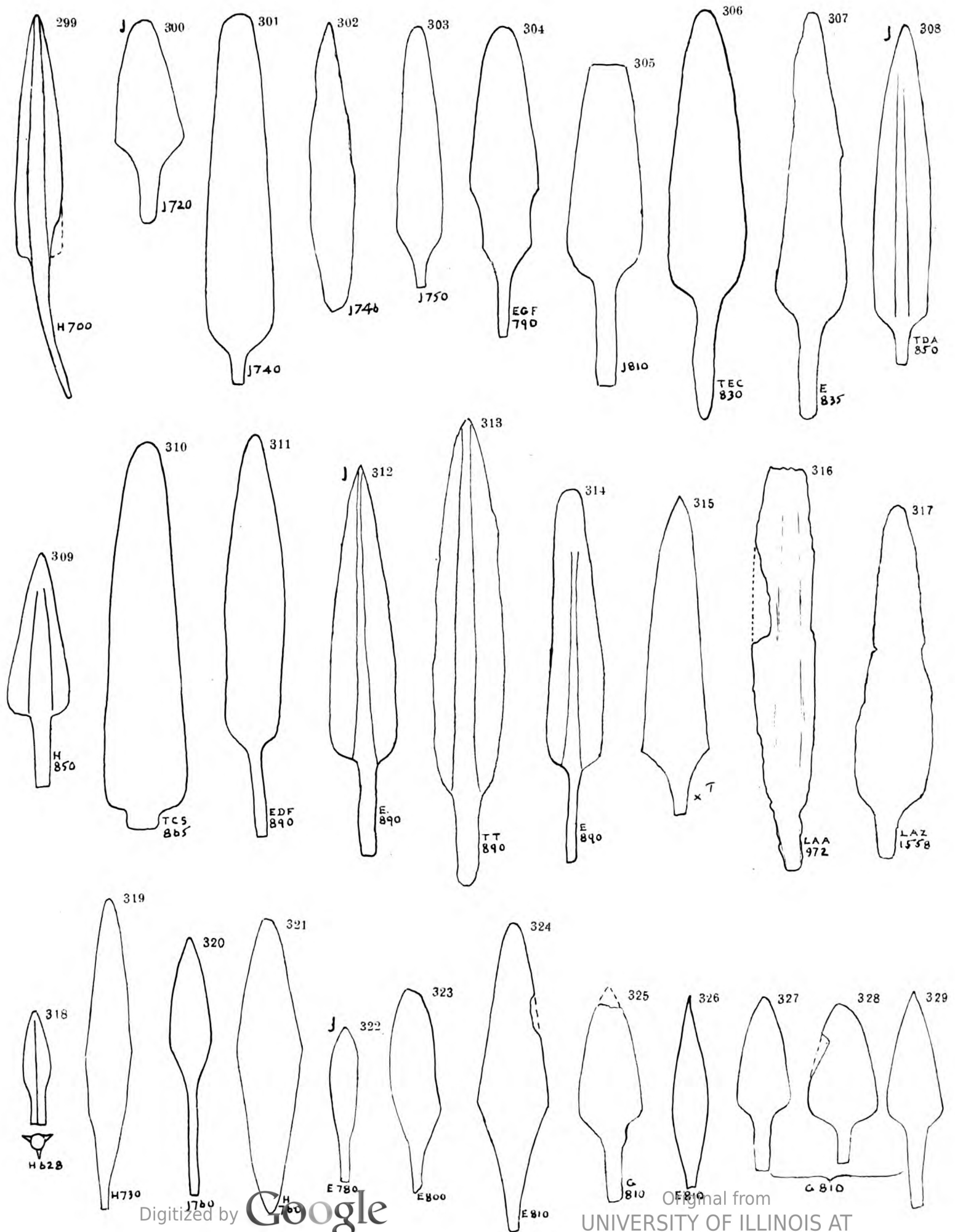




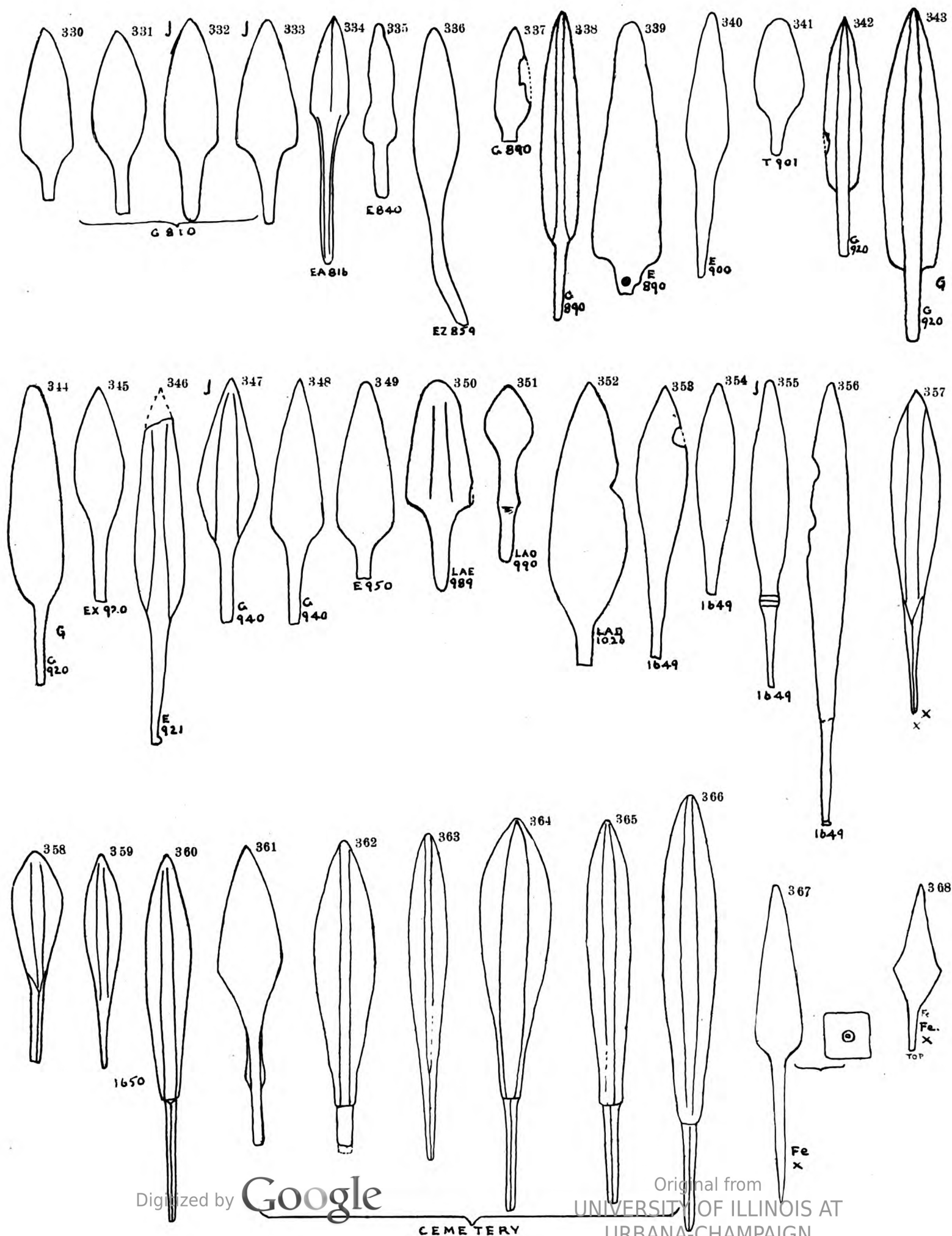




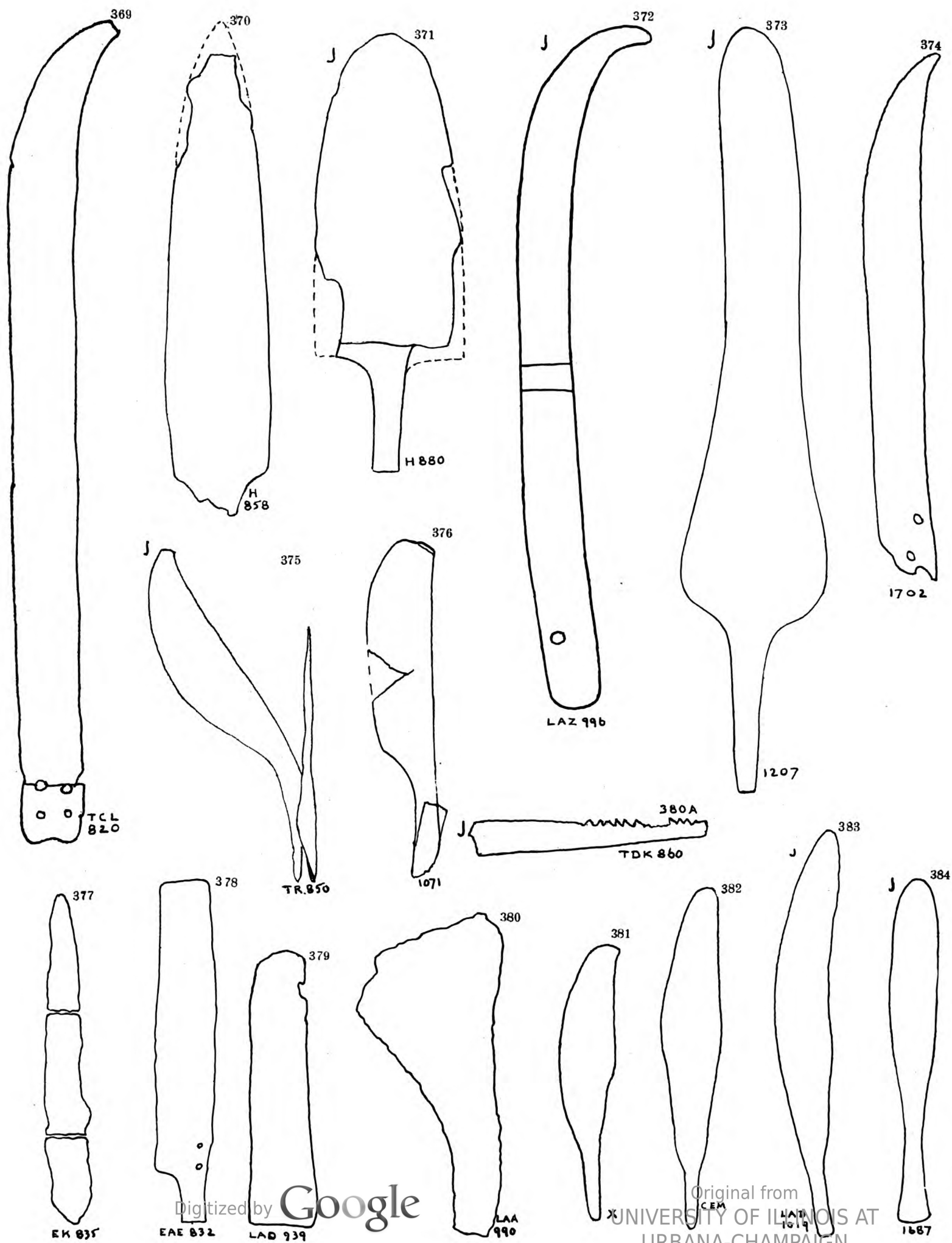
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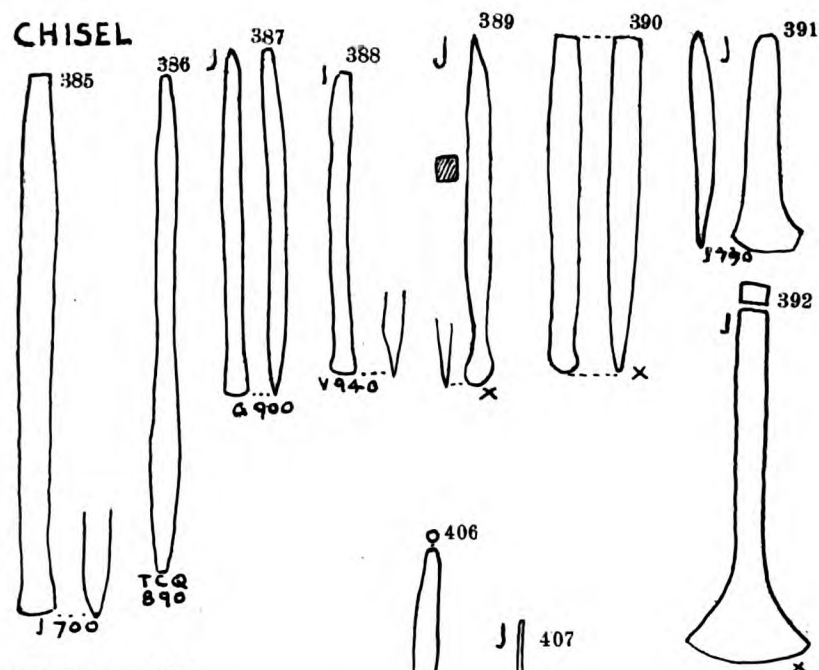


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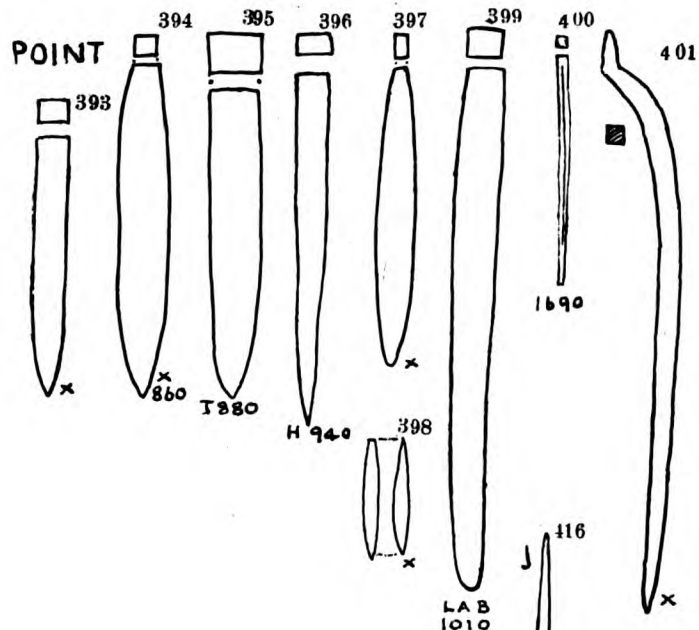


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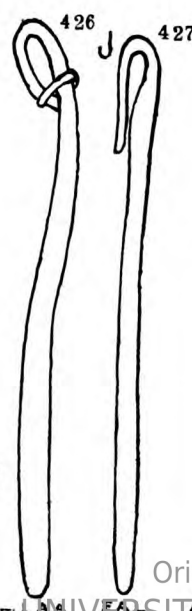
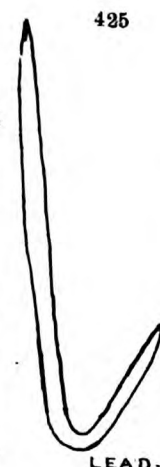
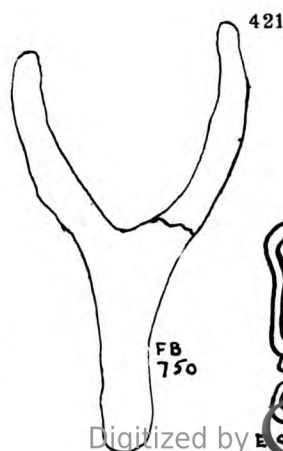
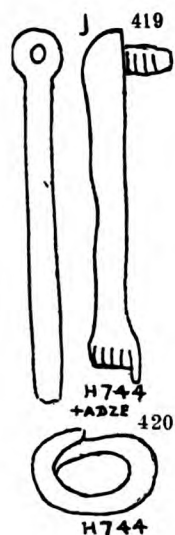
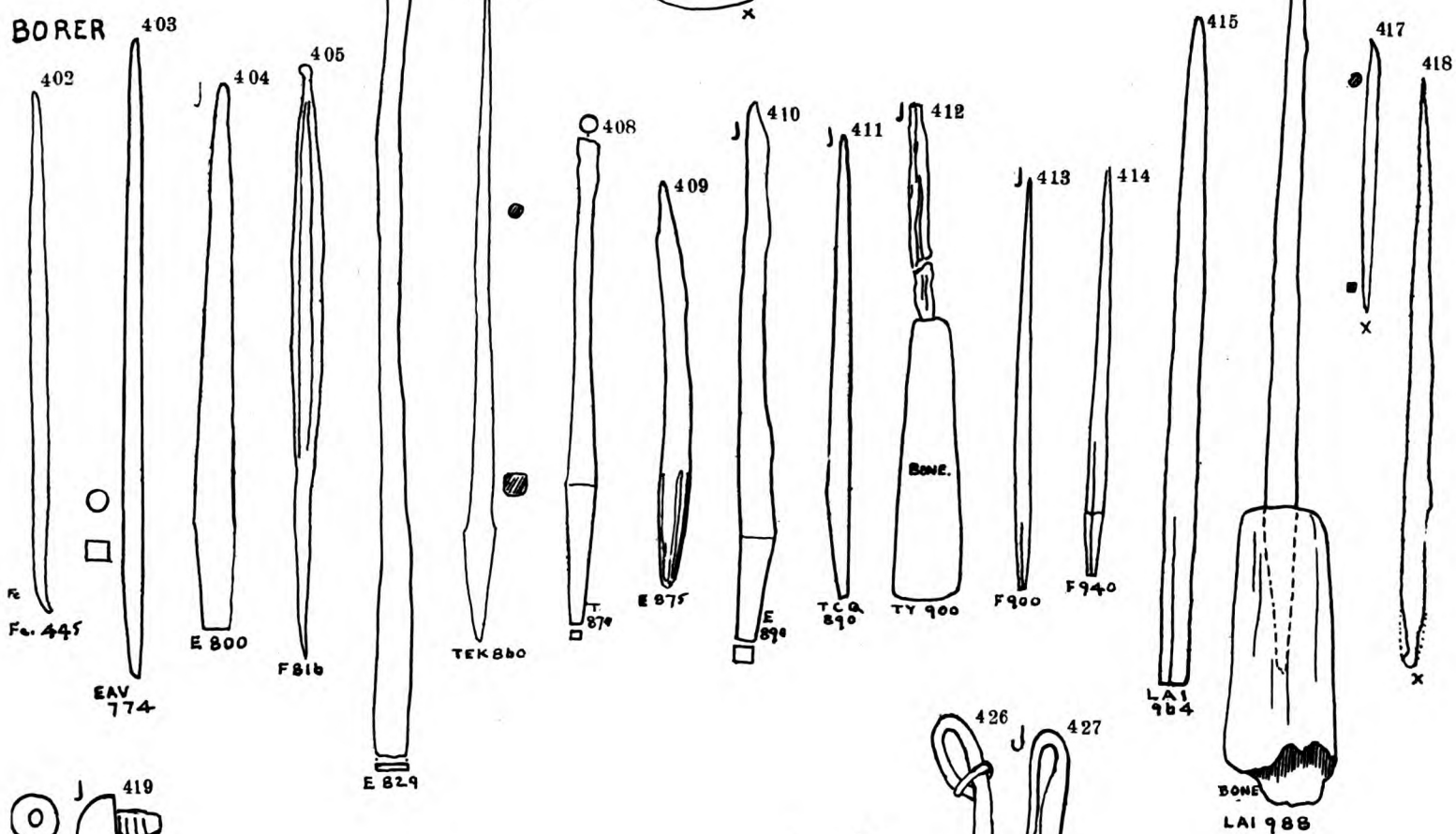
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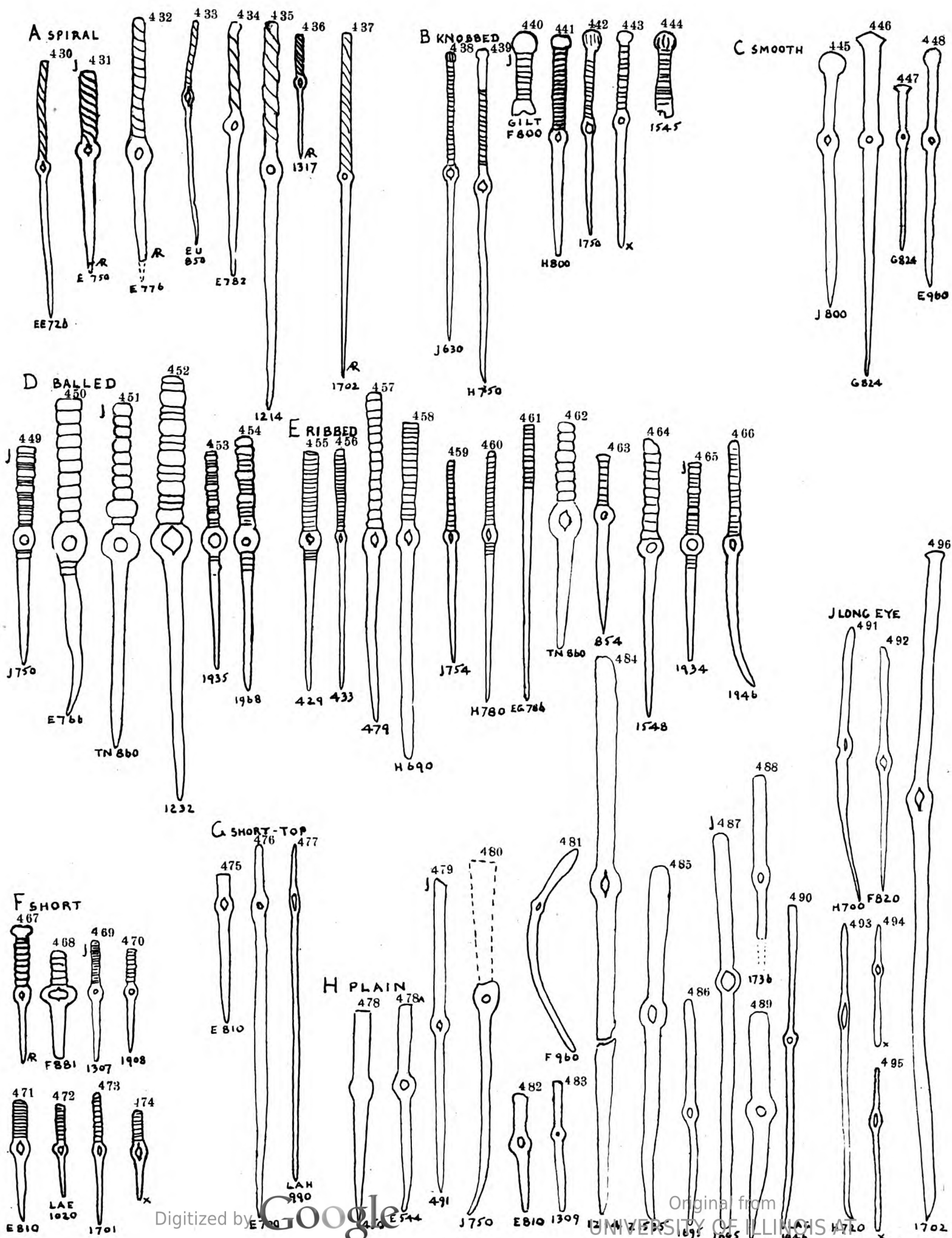
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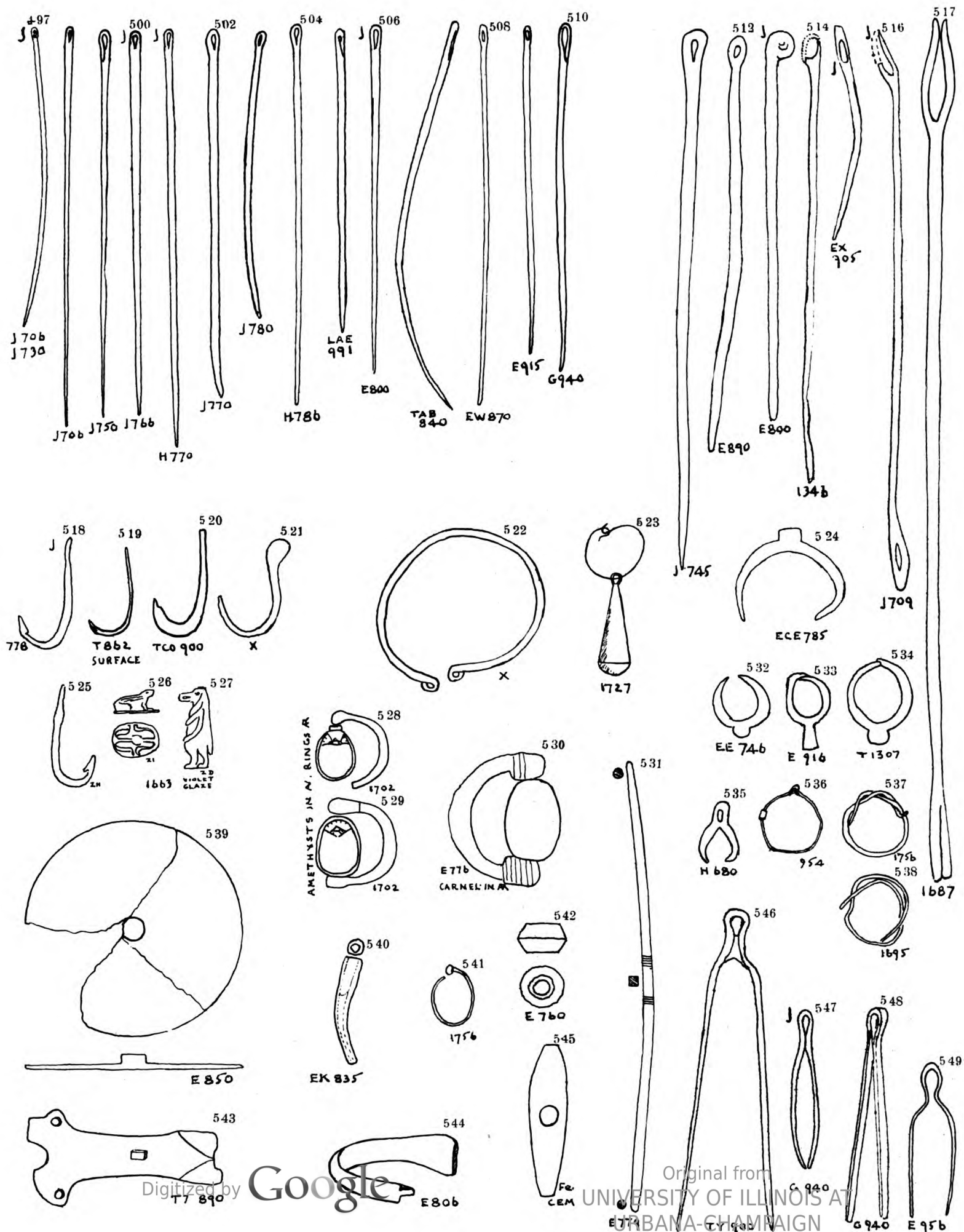
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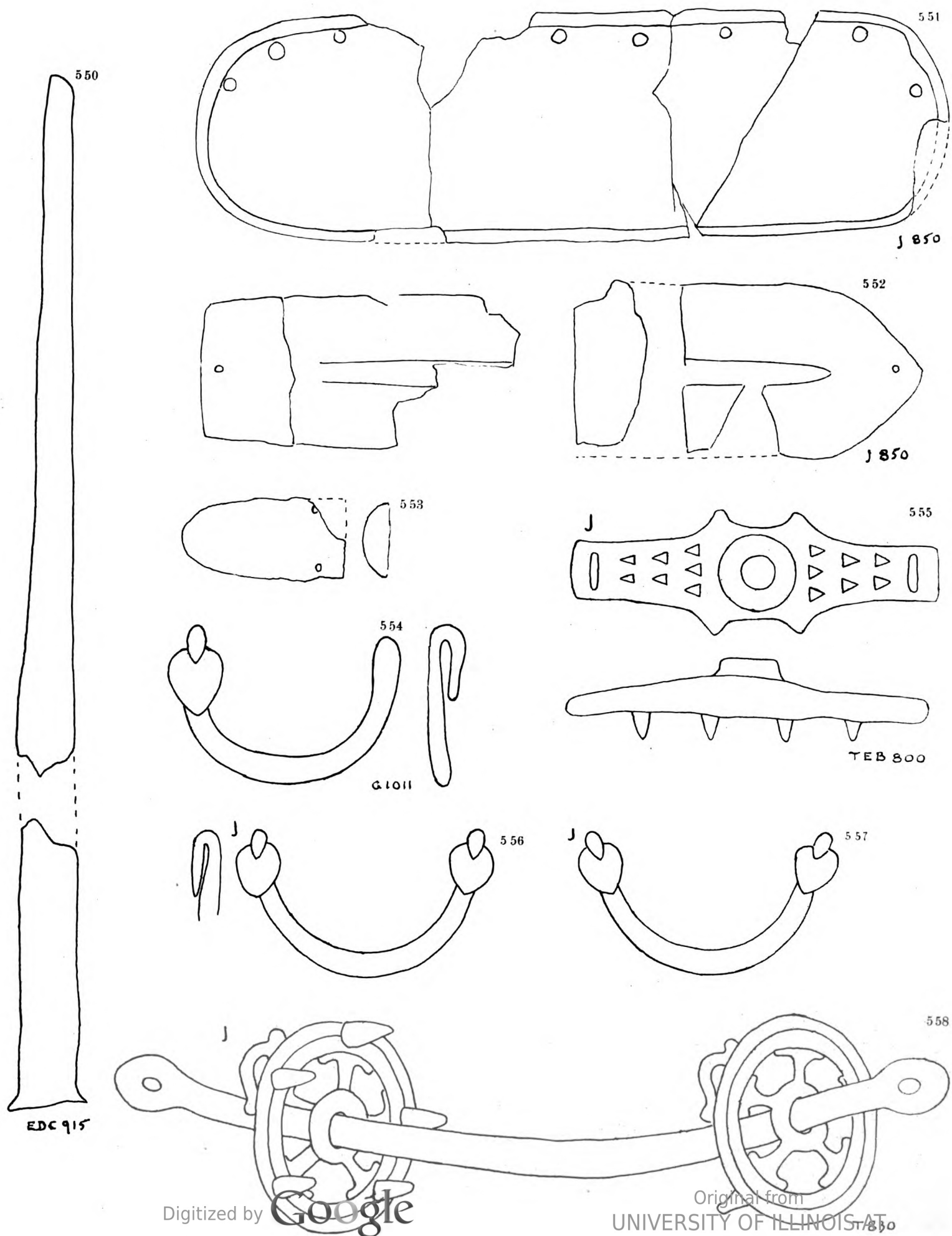
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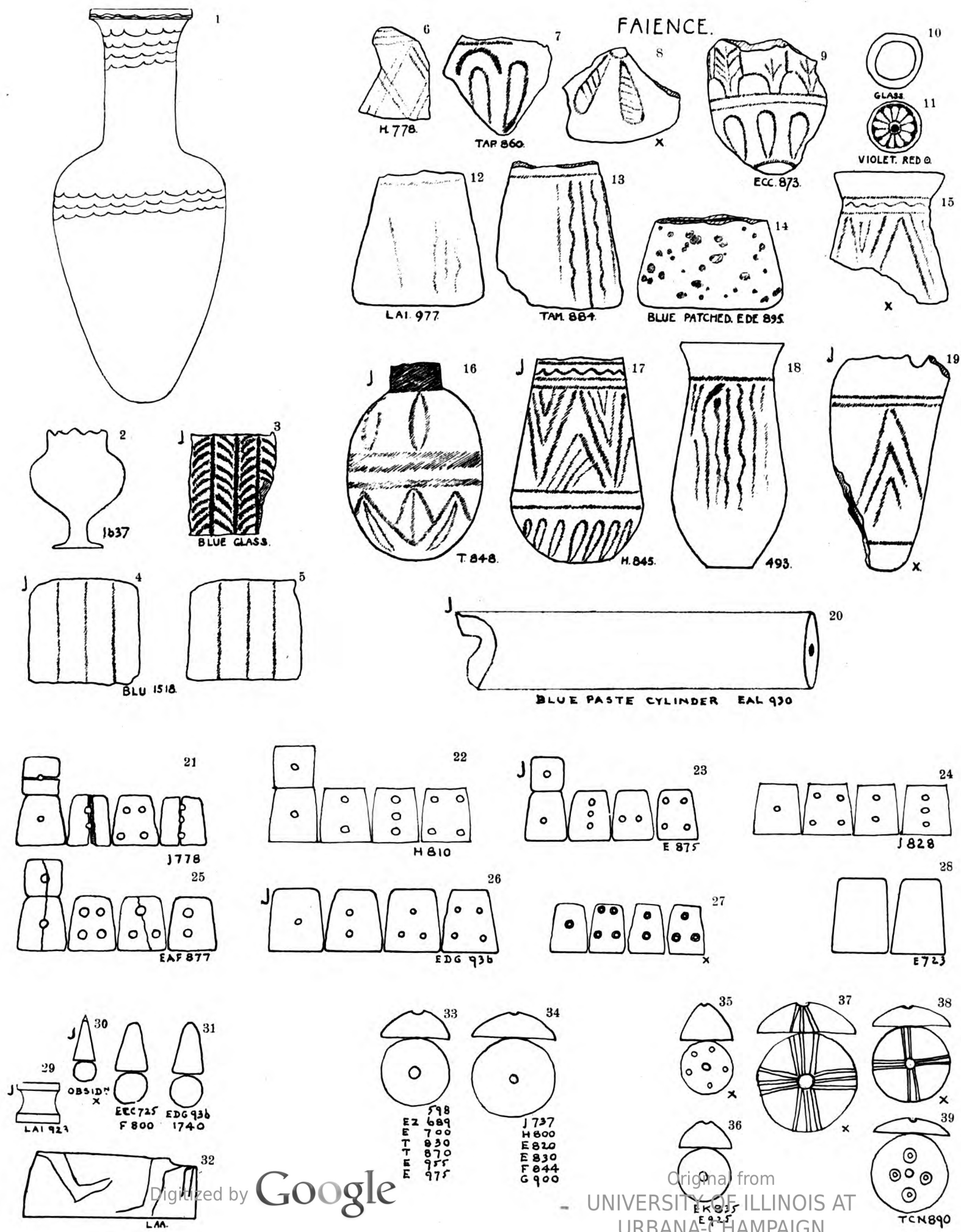
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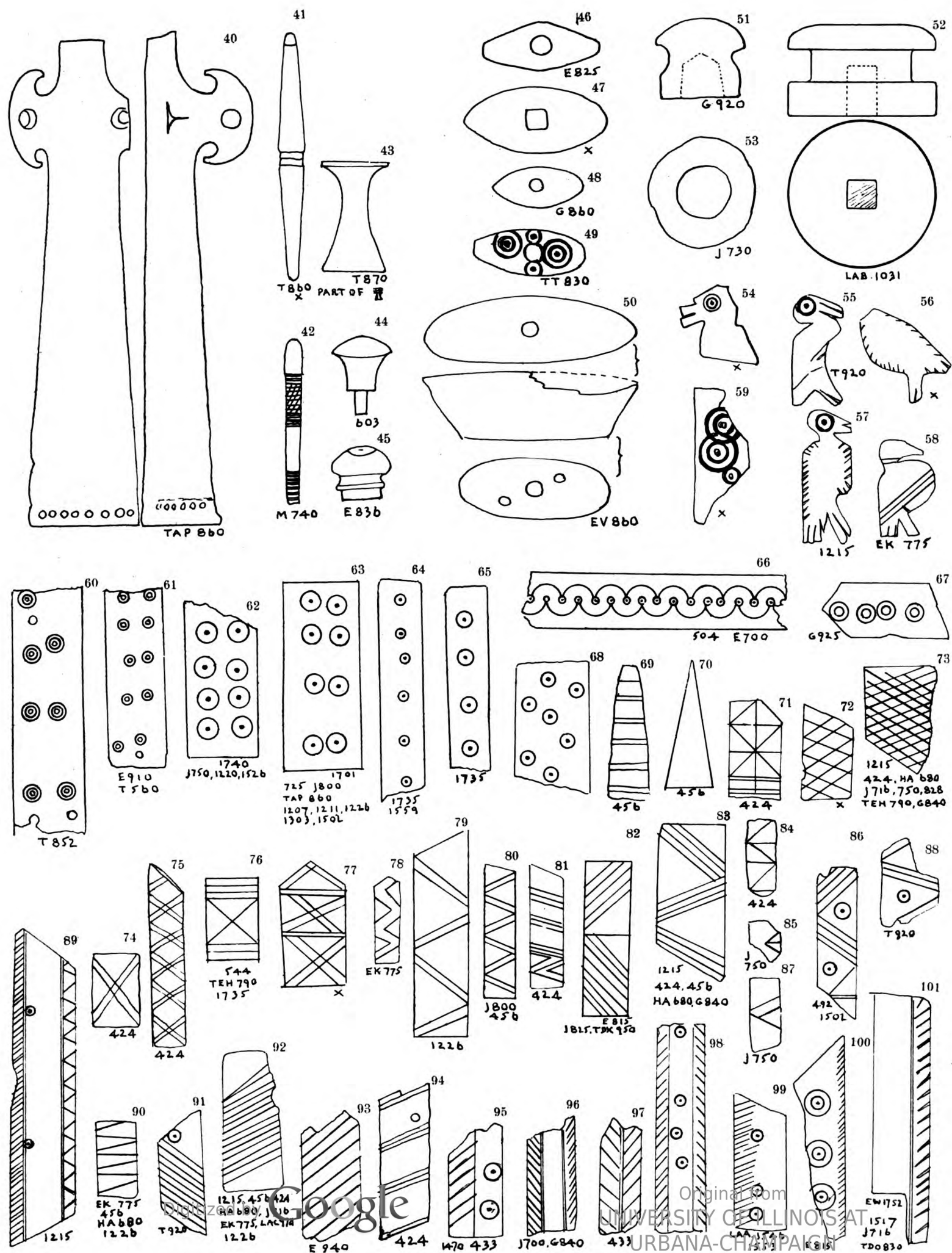
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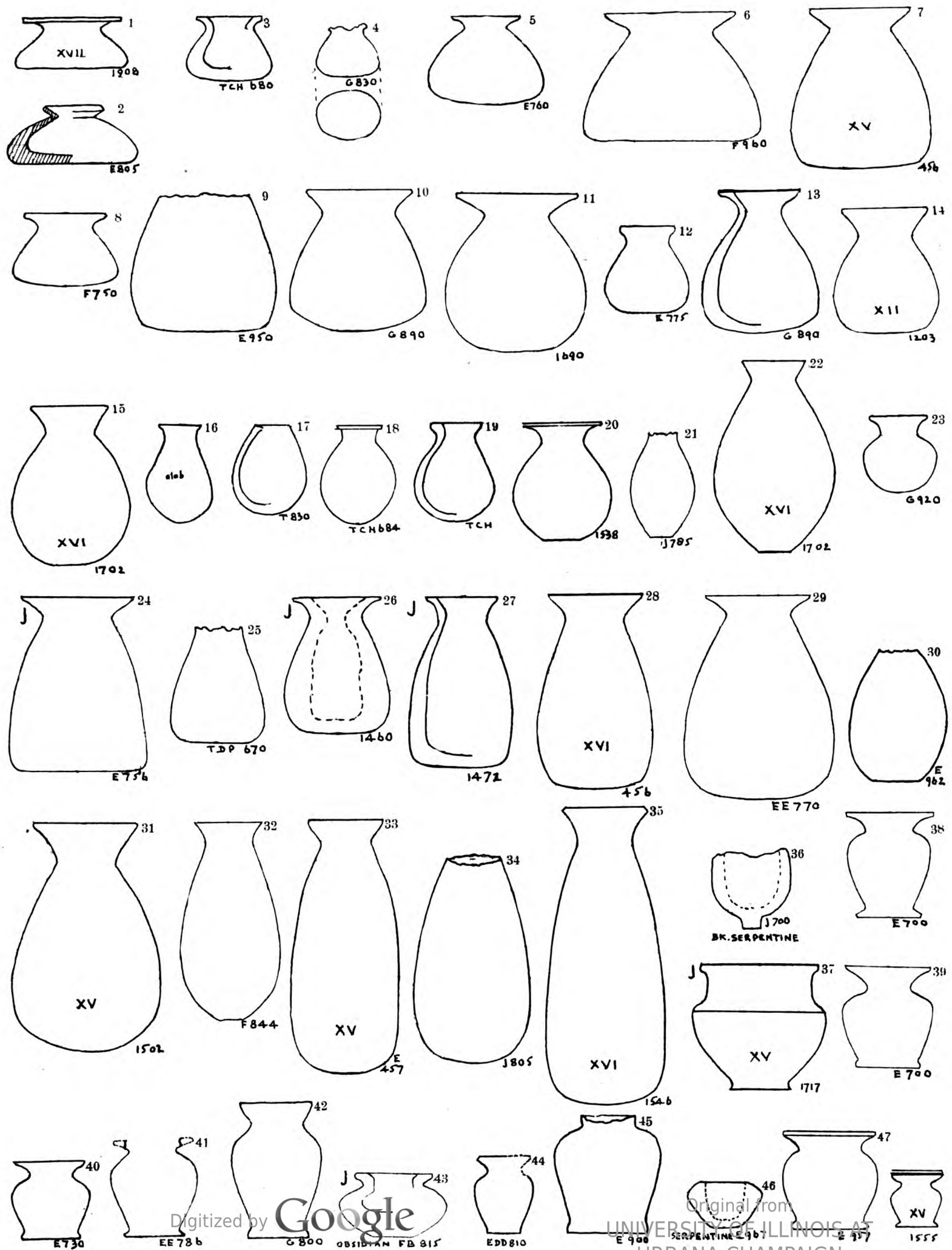
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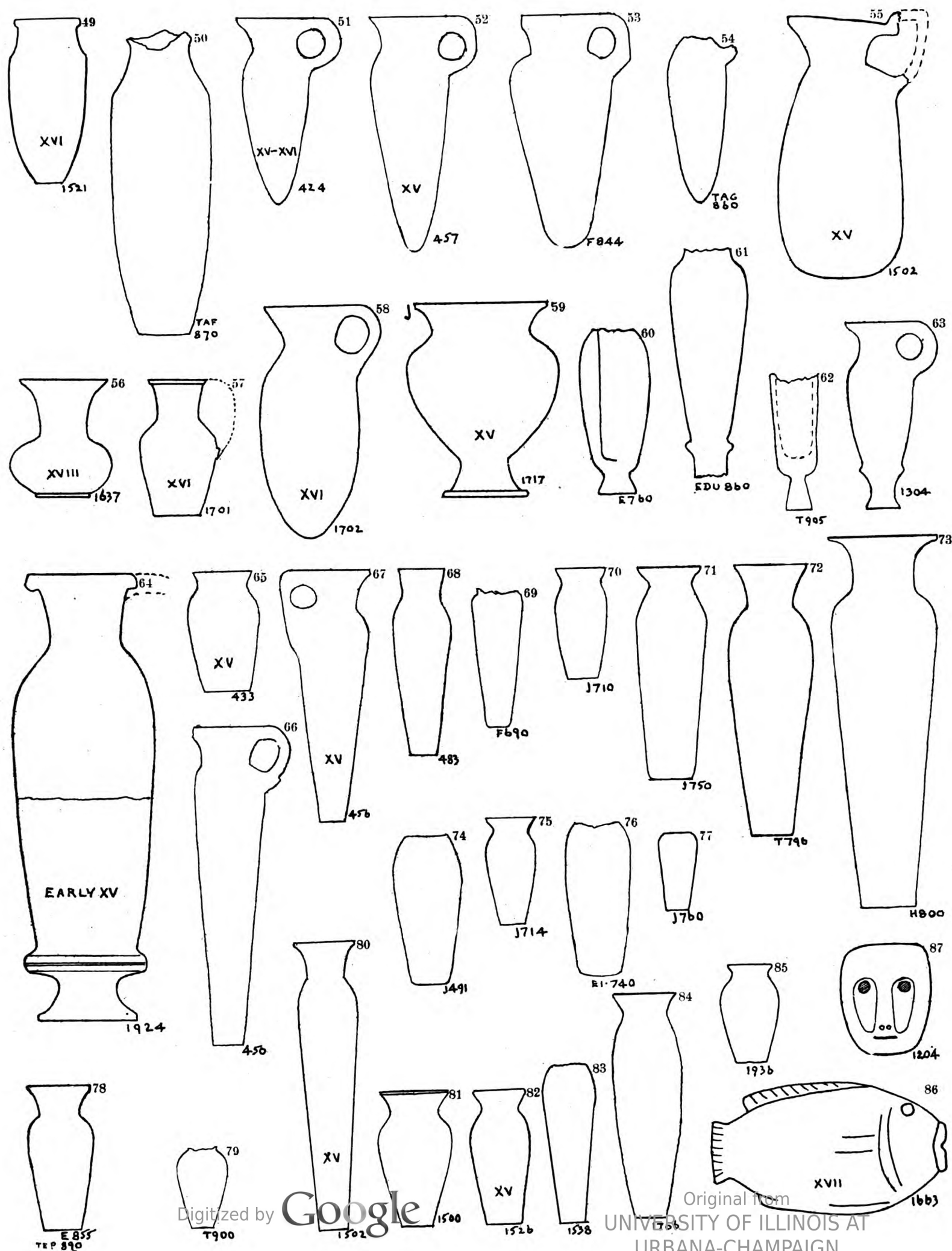
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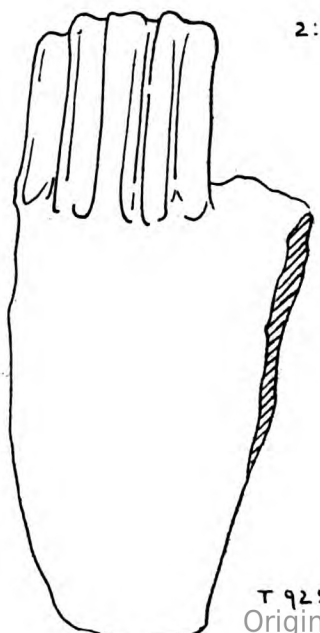
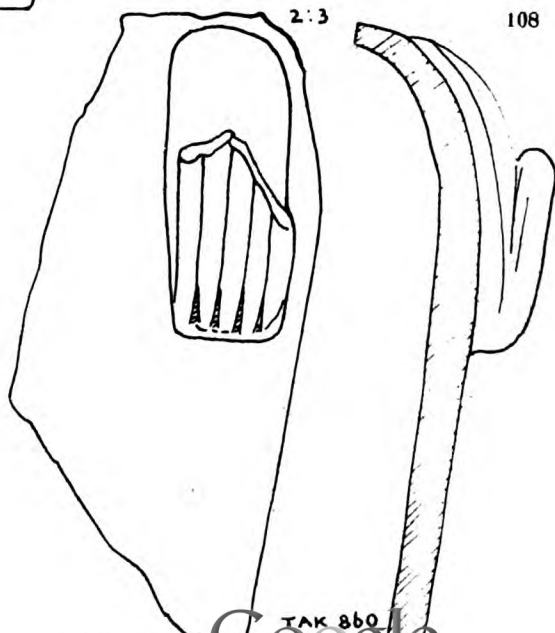
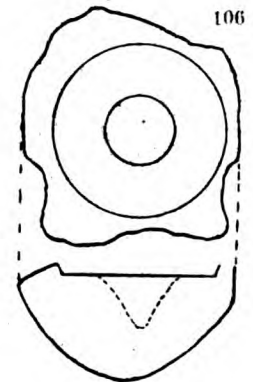
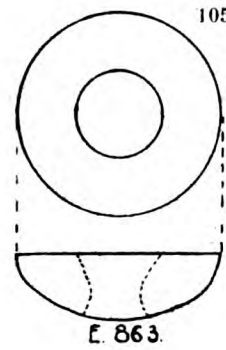
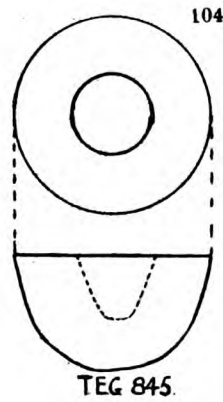
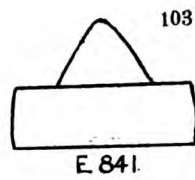
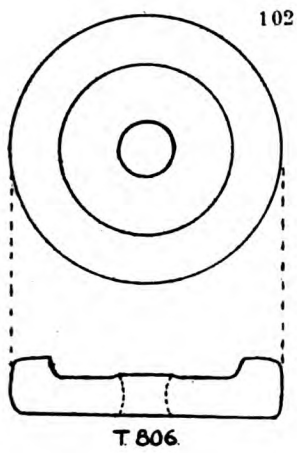
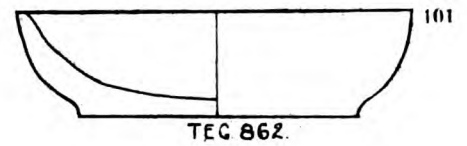
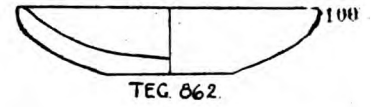
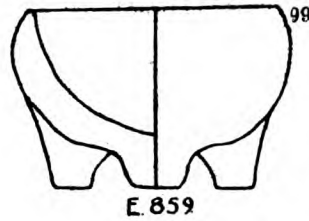
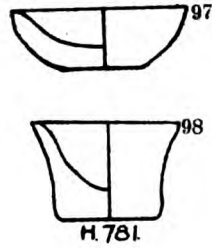
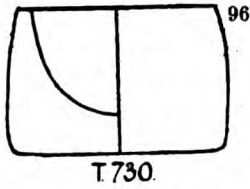
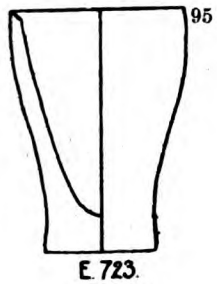
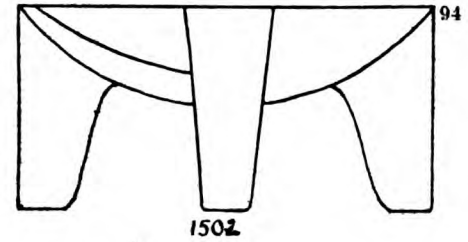
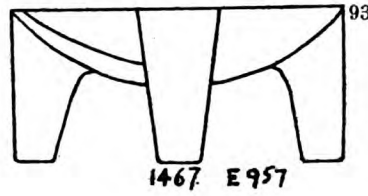
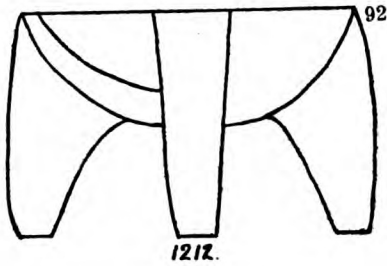
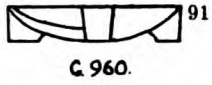
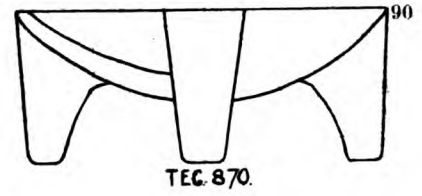
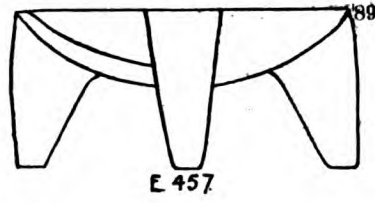
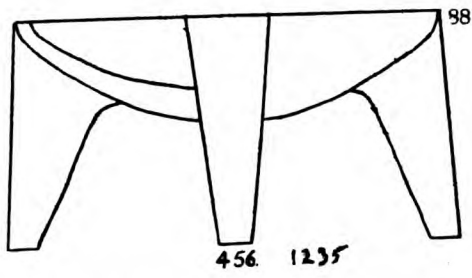
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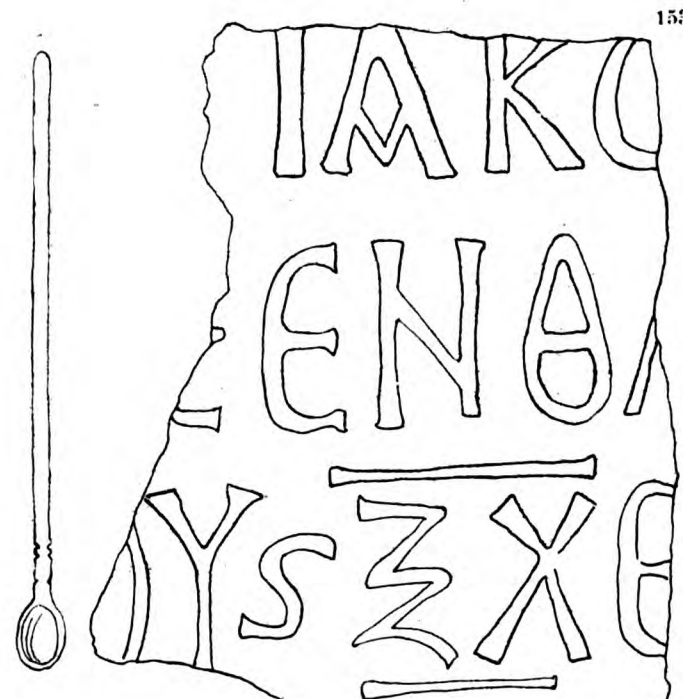
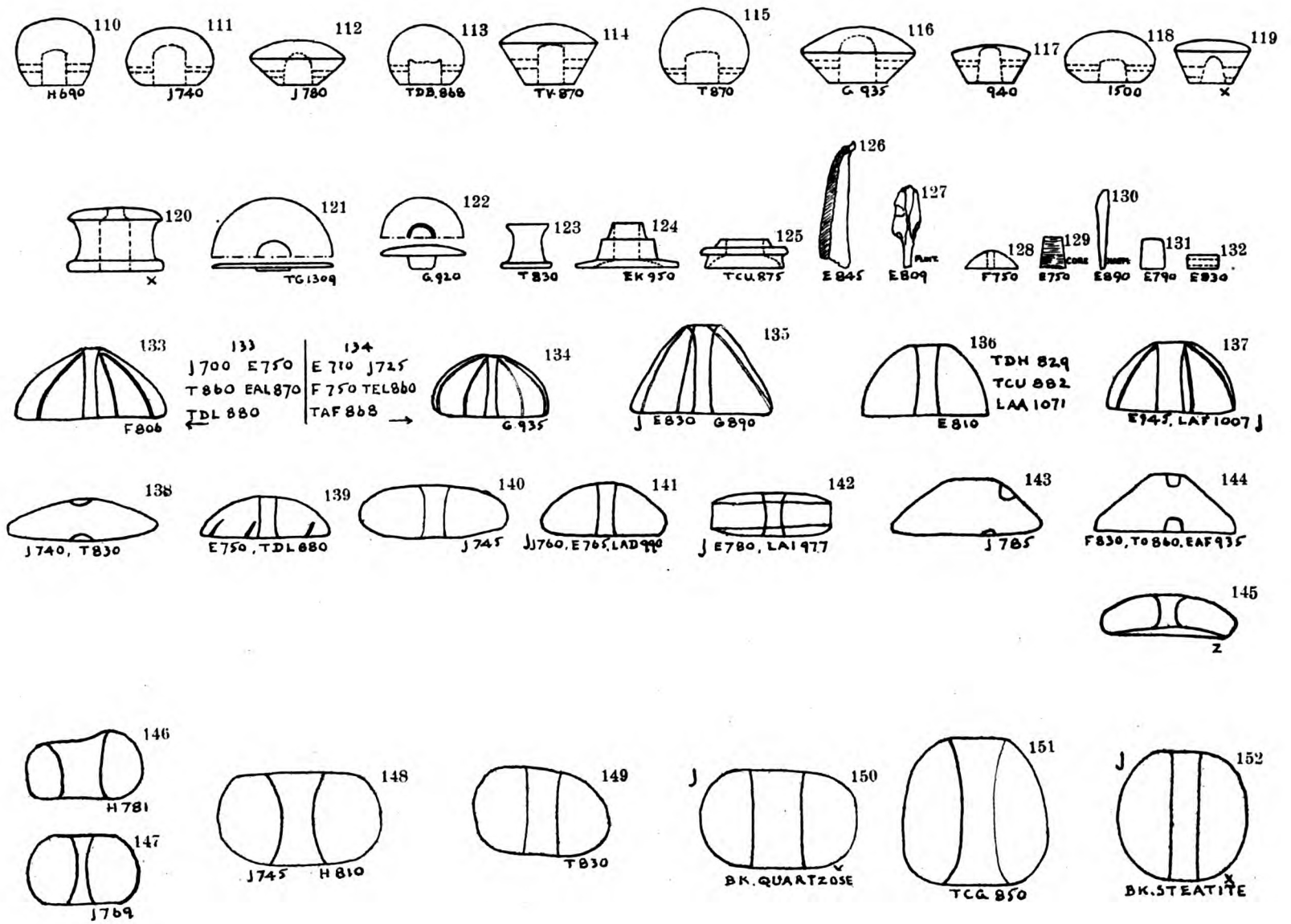


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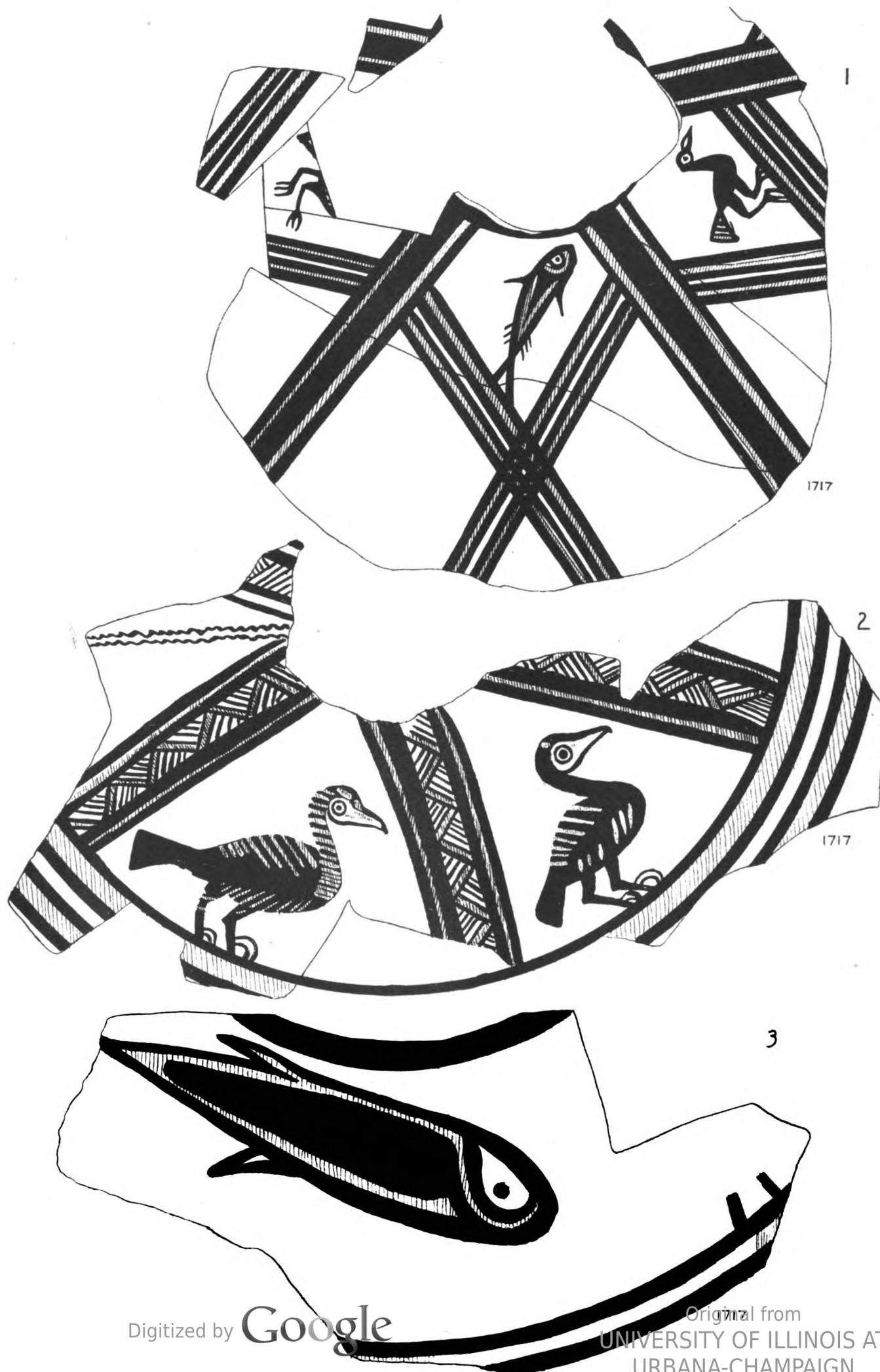
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1517

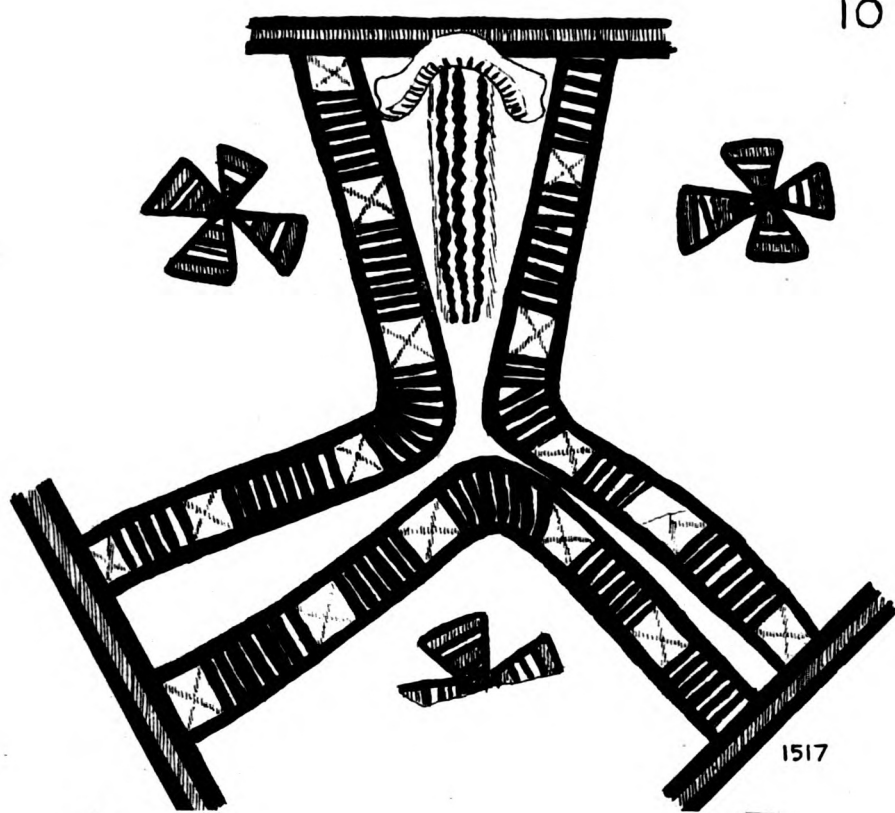


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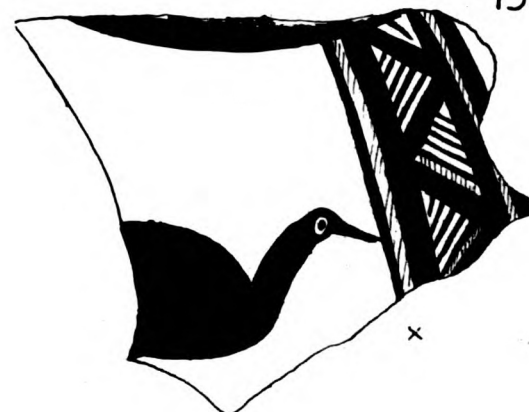


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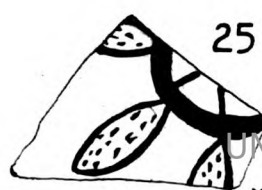
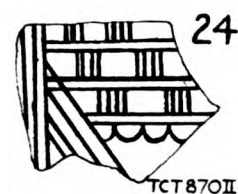
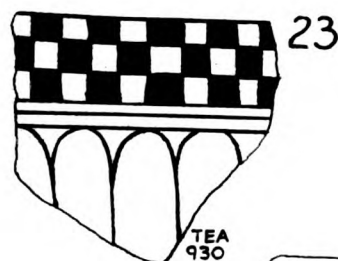
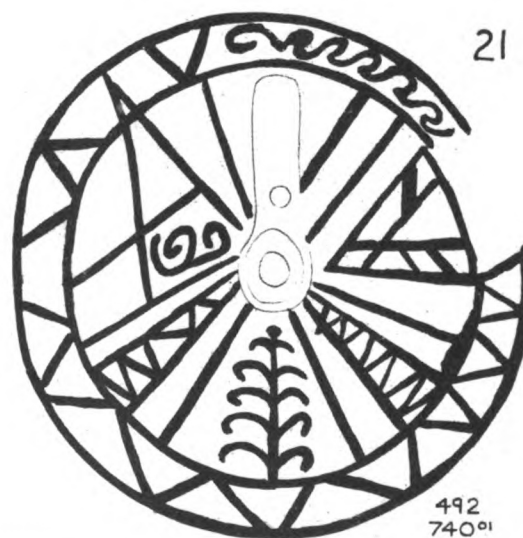
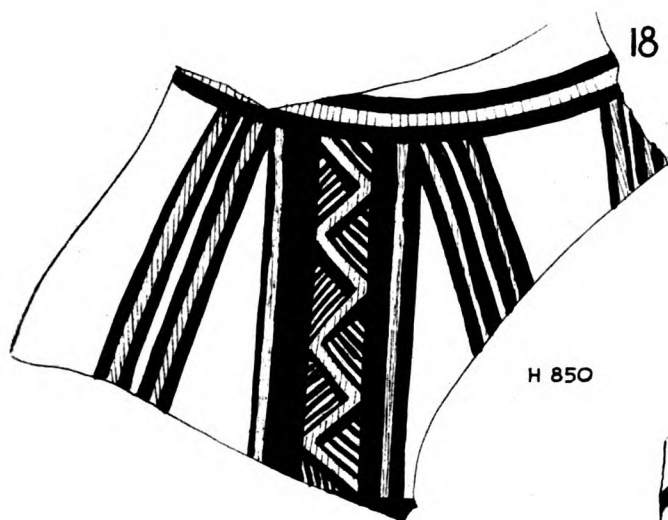
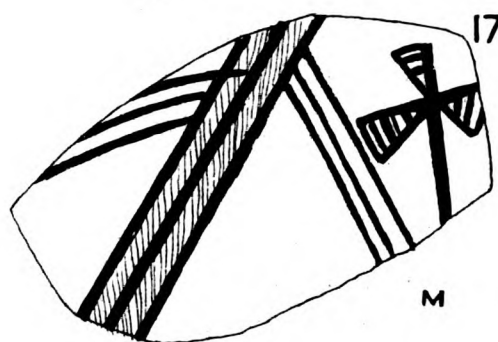
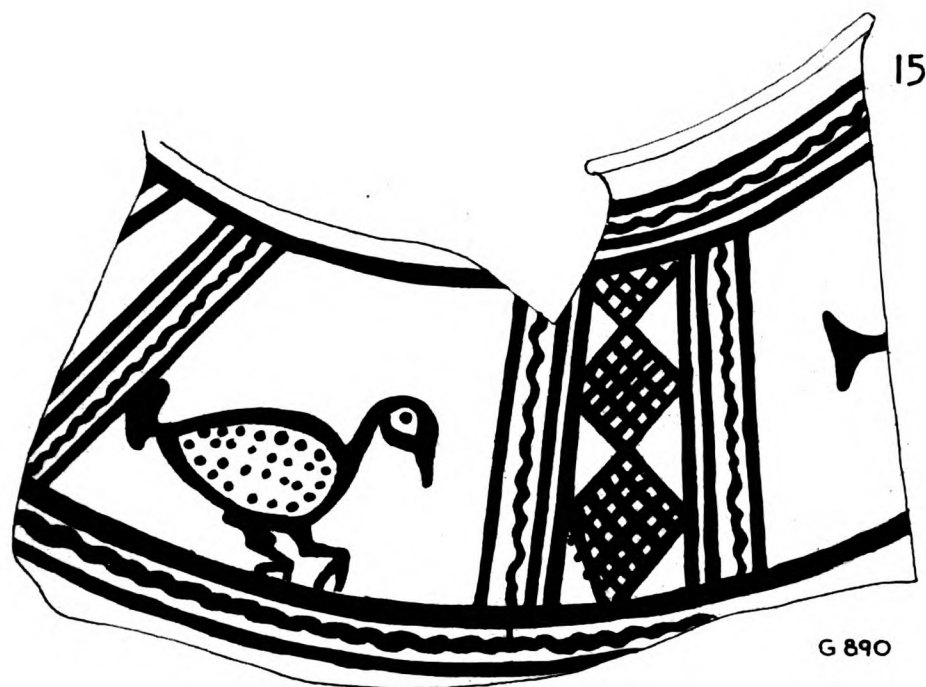
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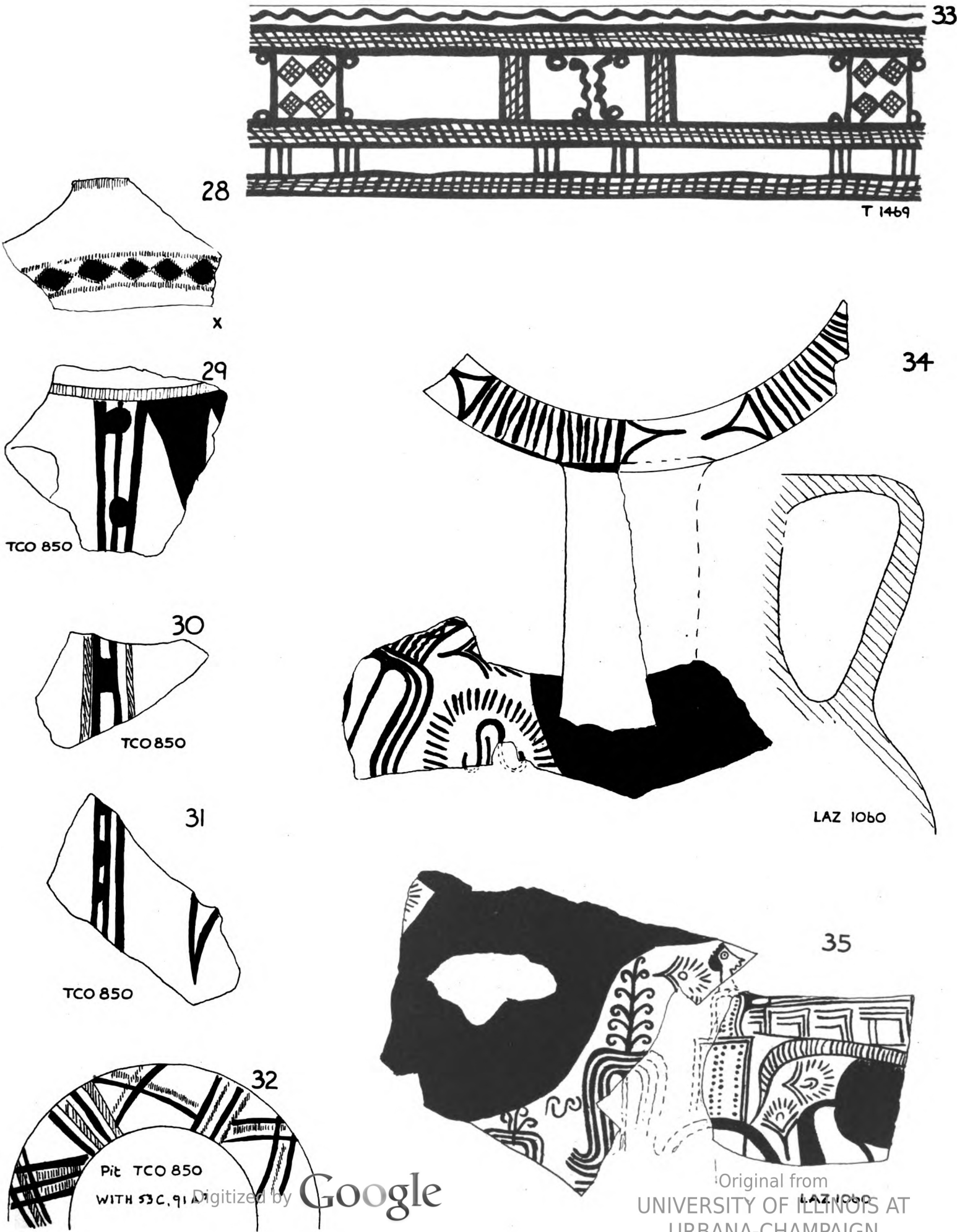


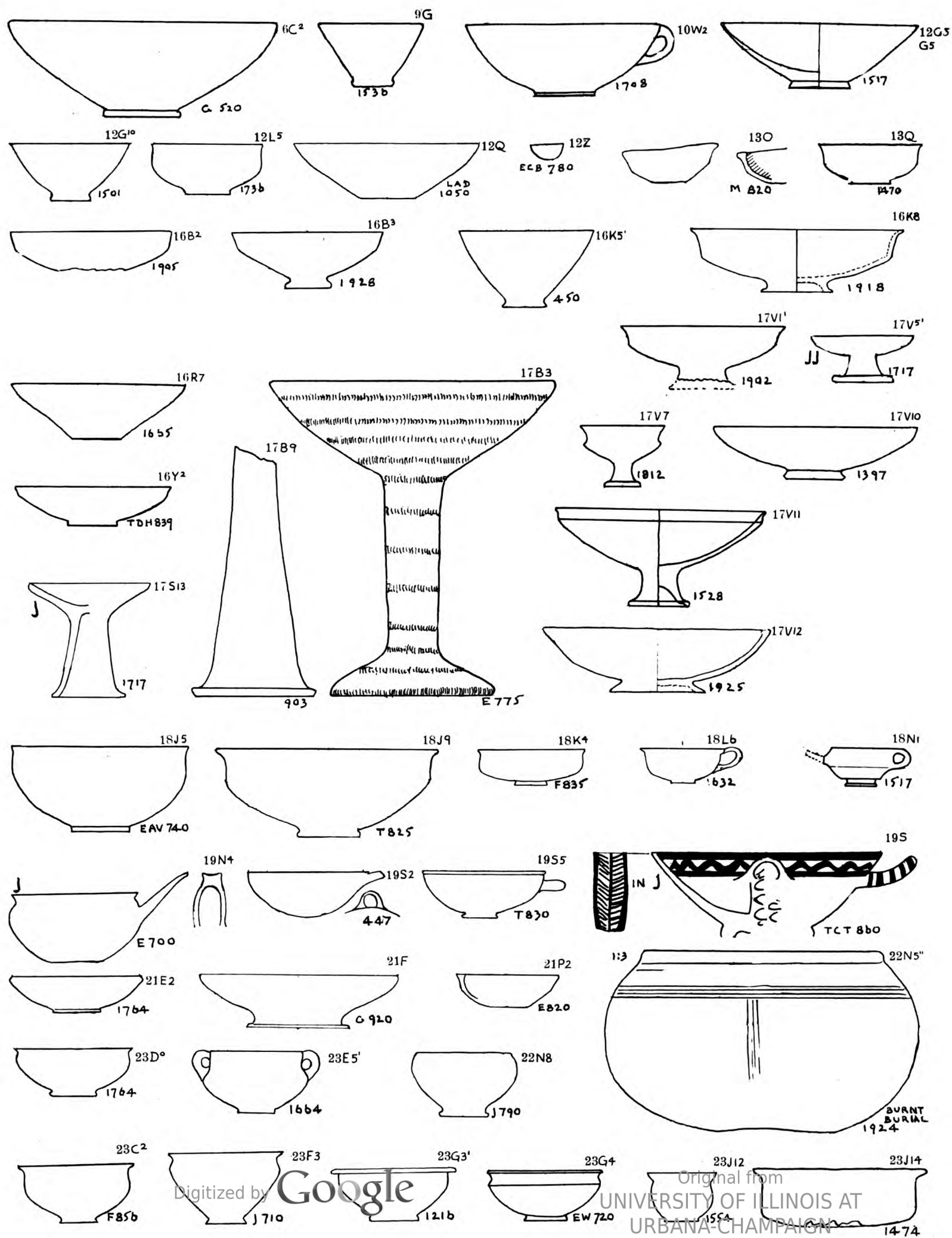
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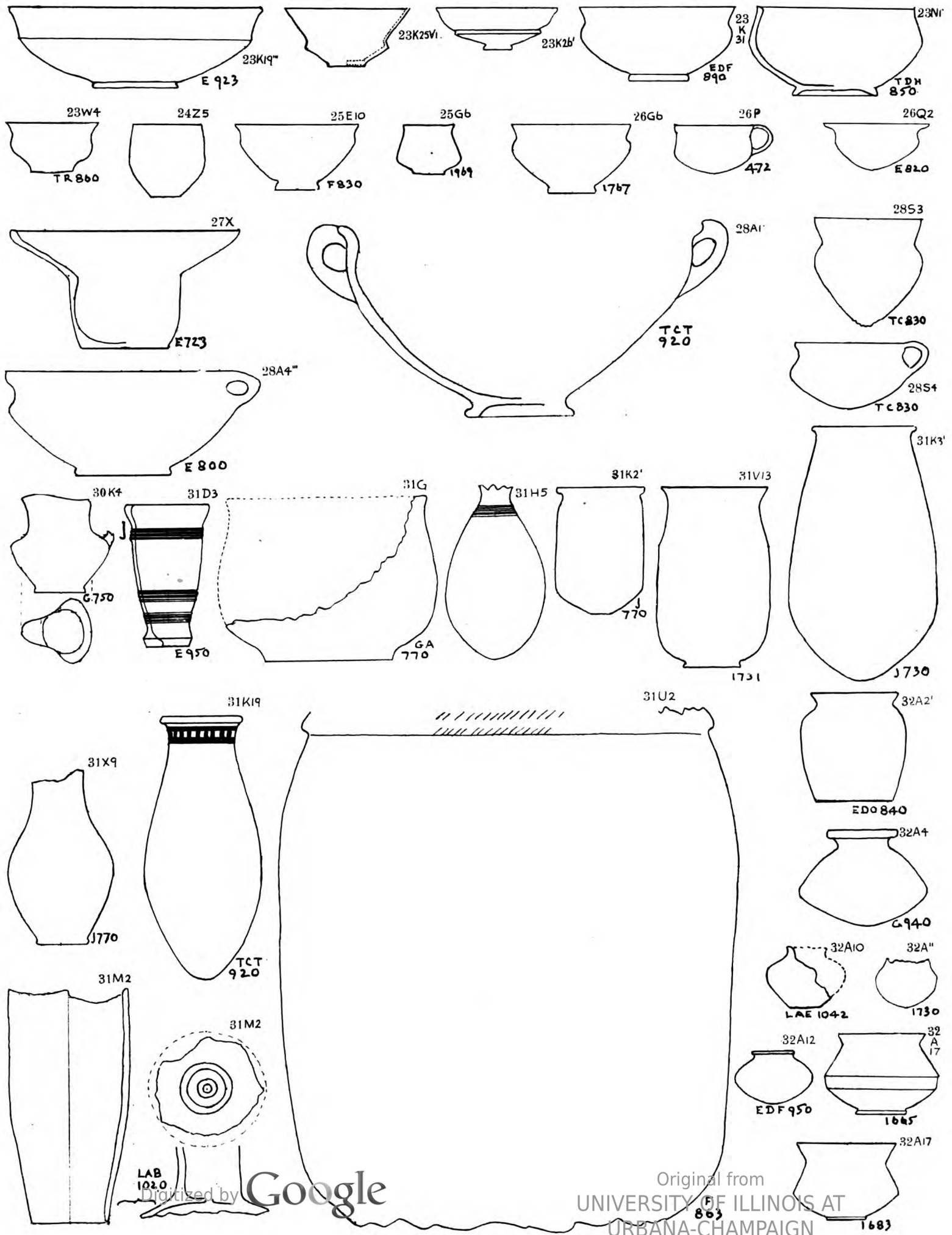


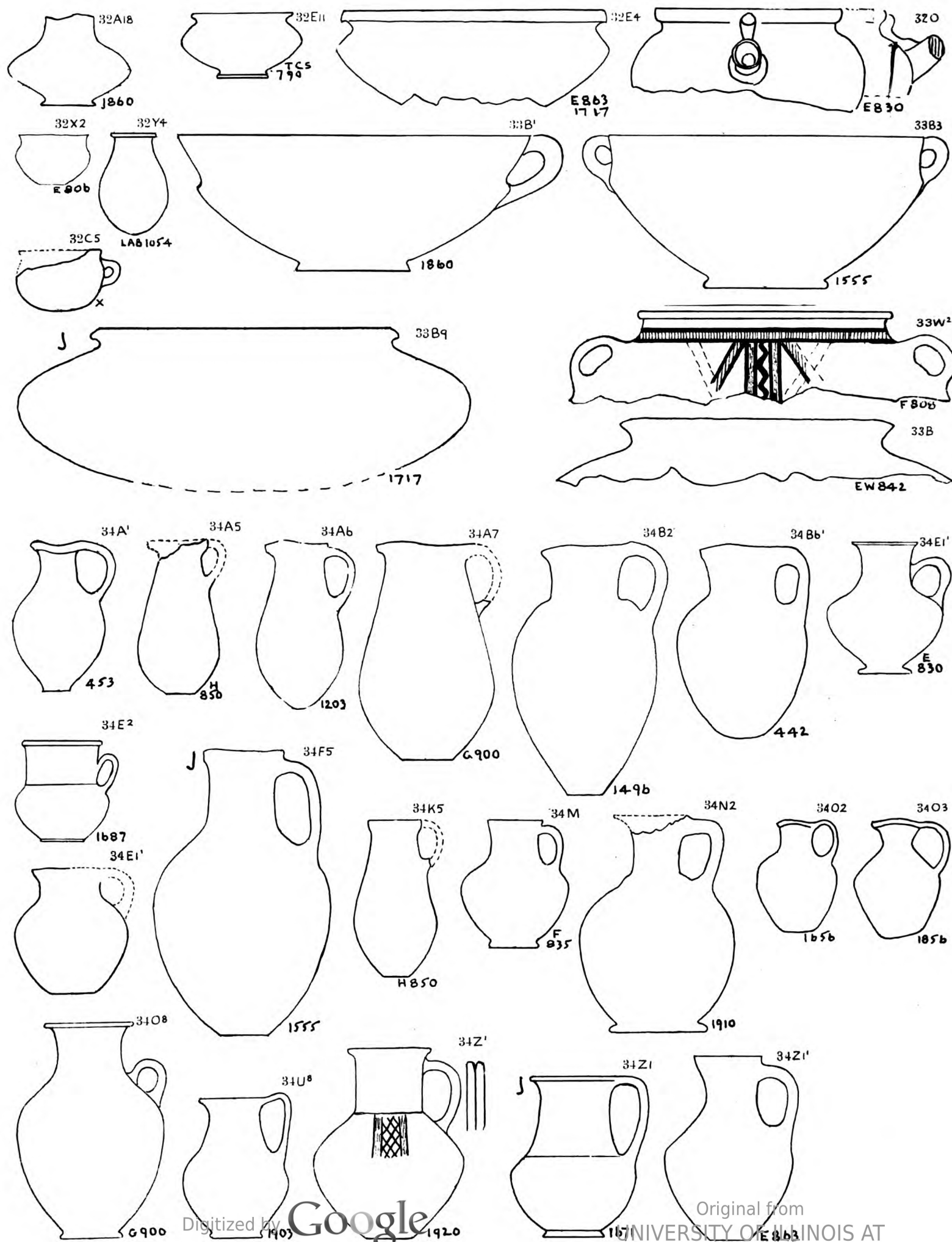
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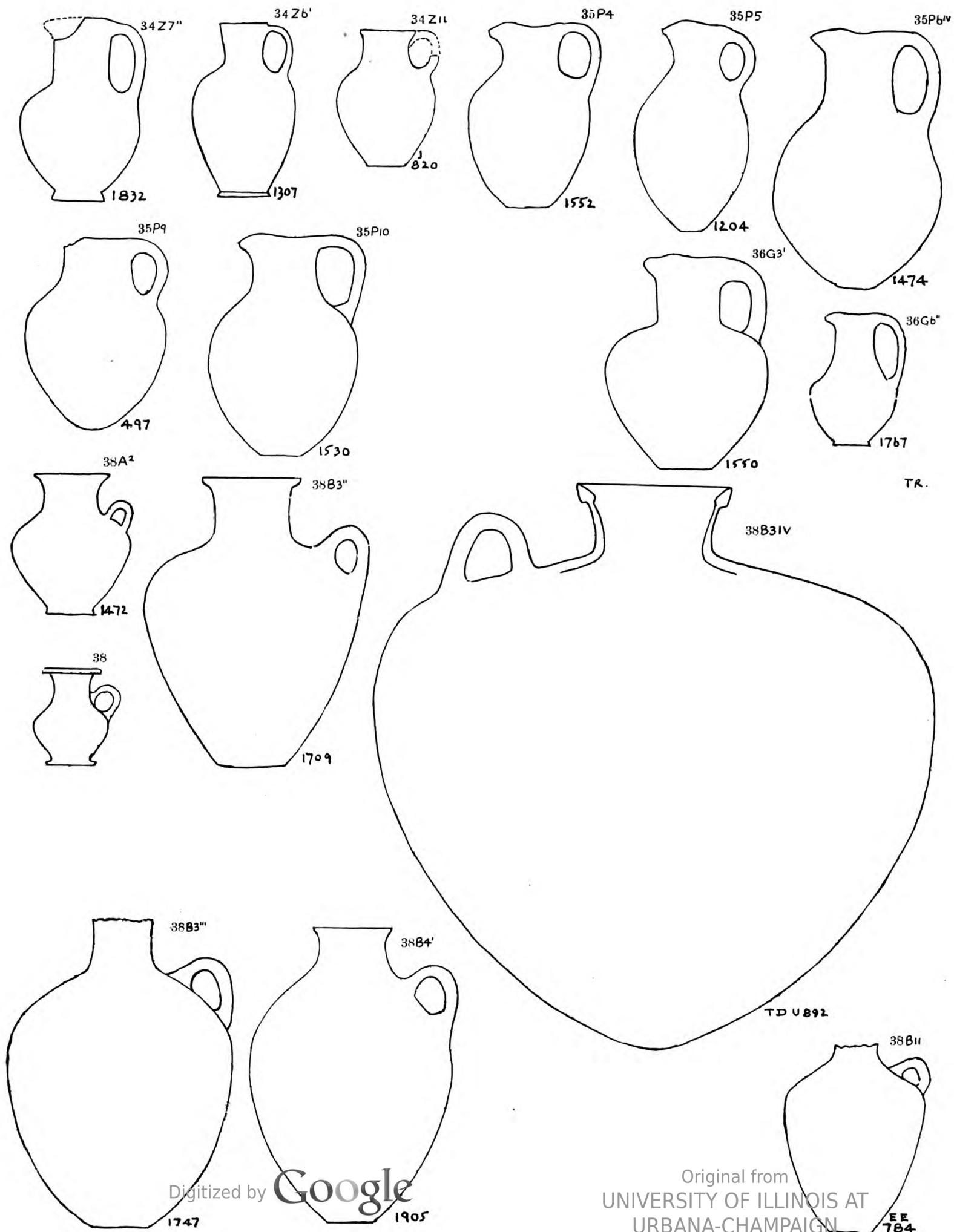




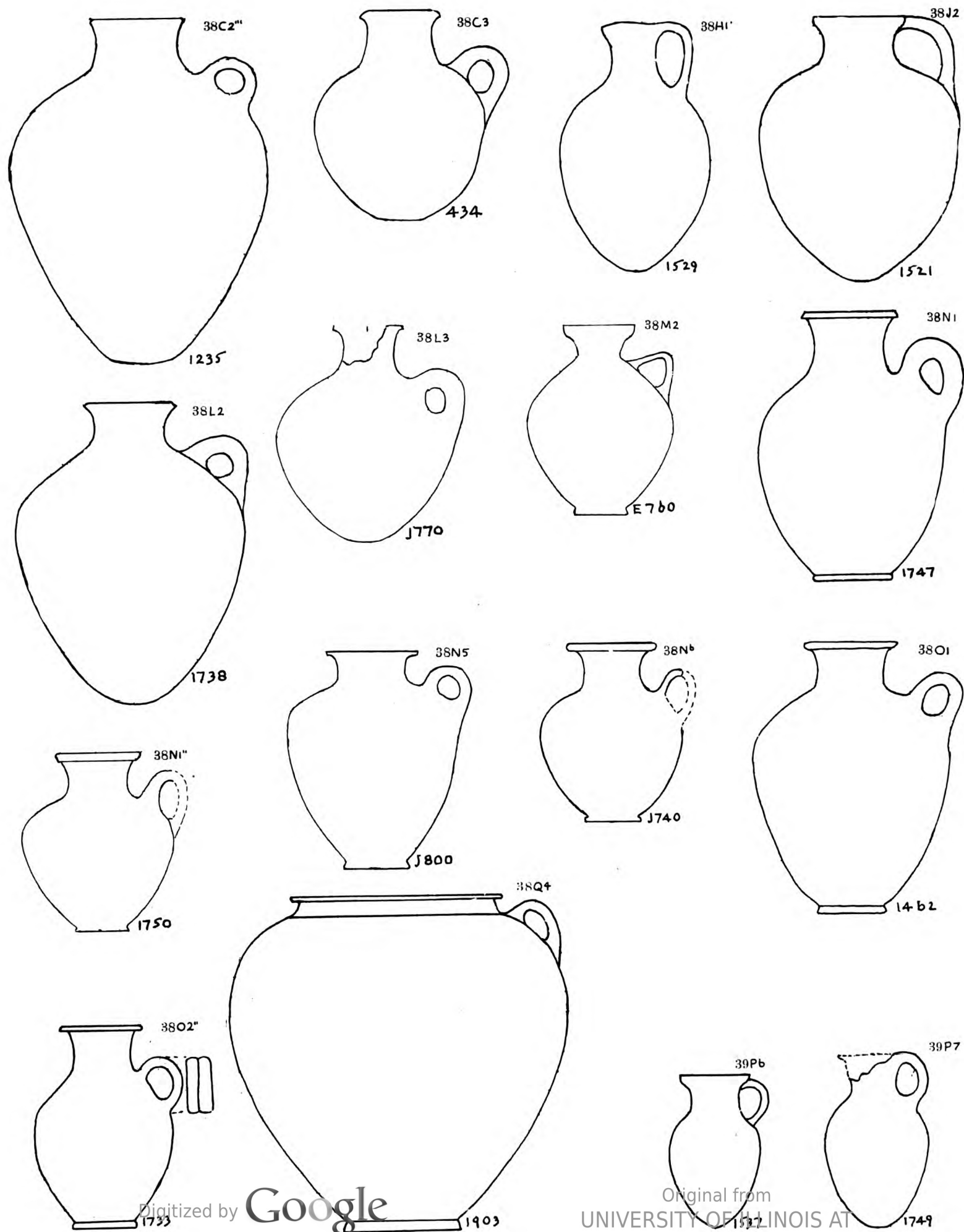


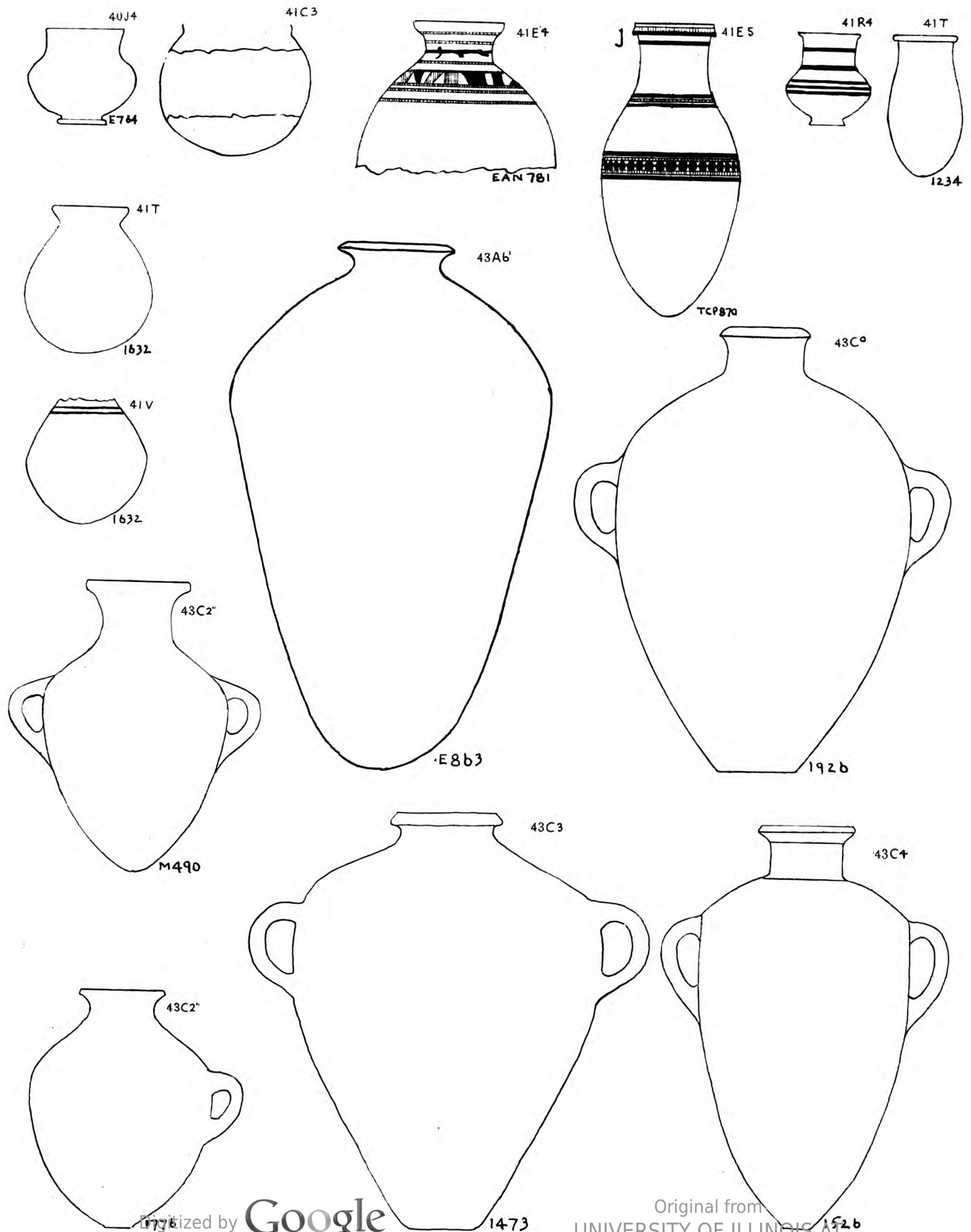


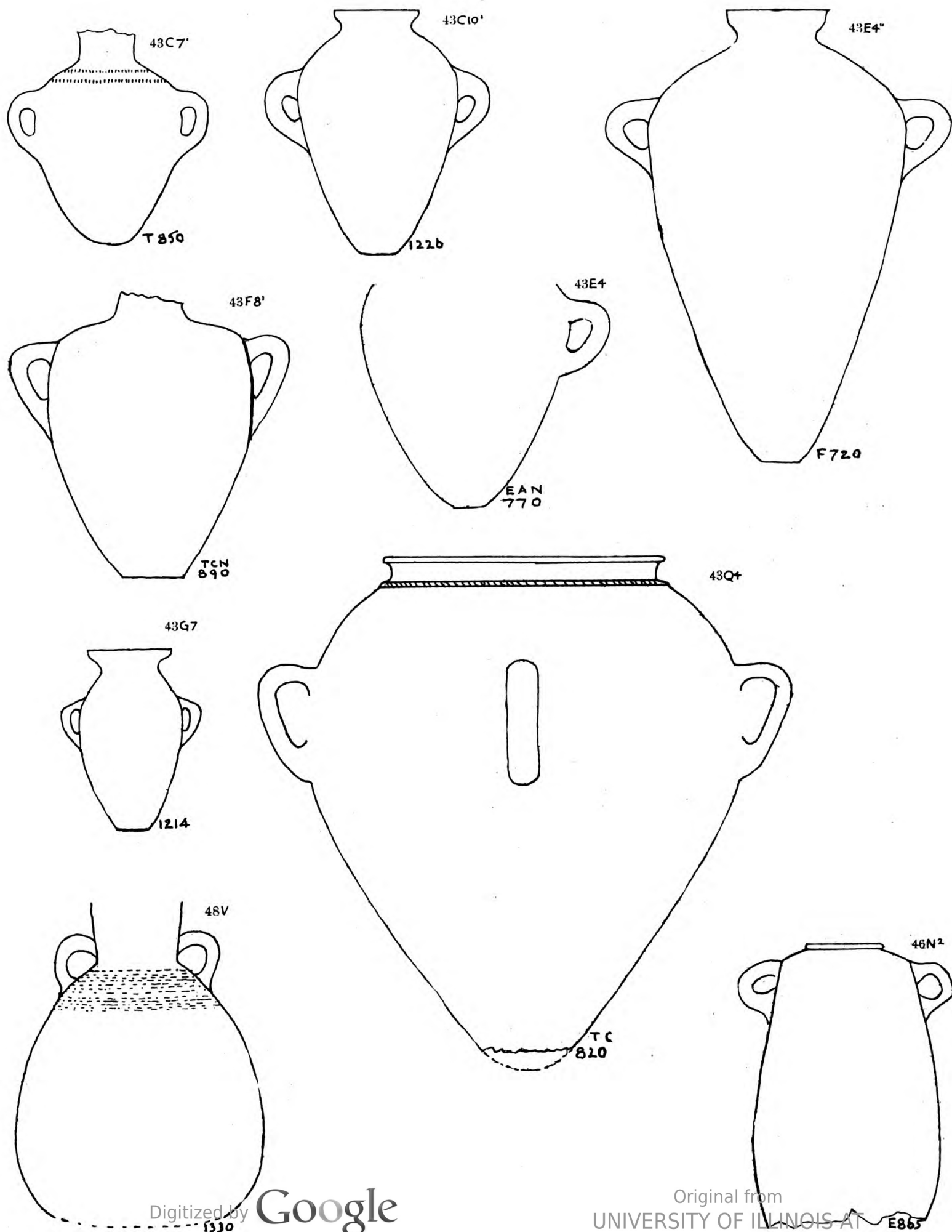


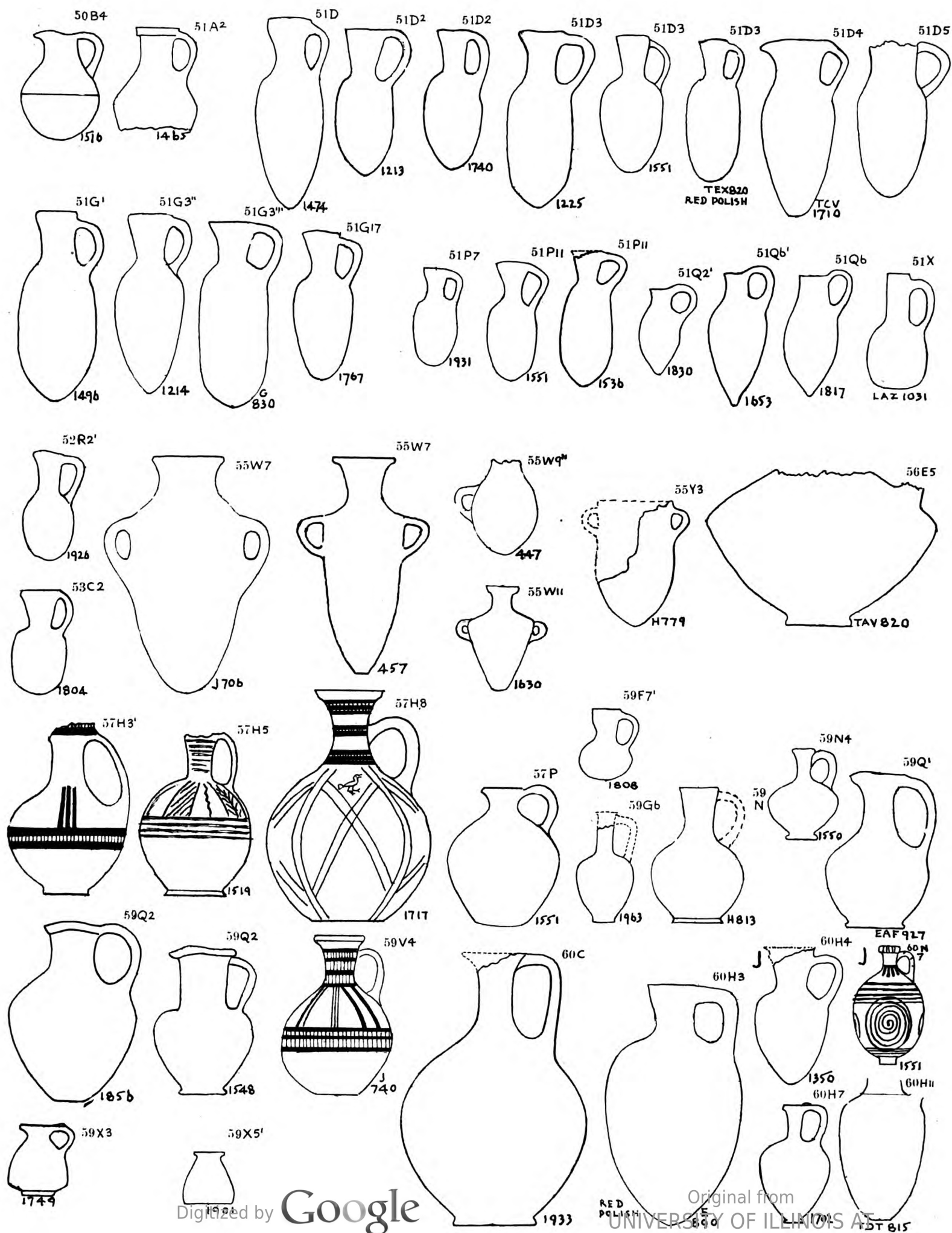


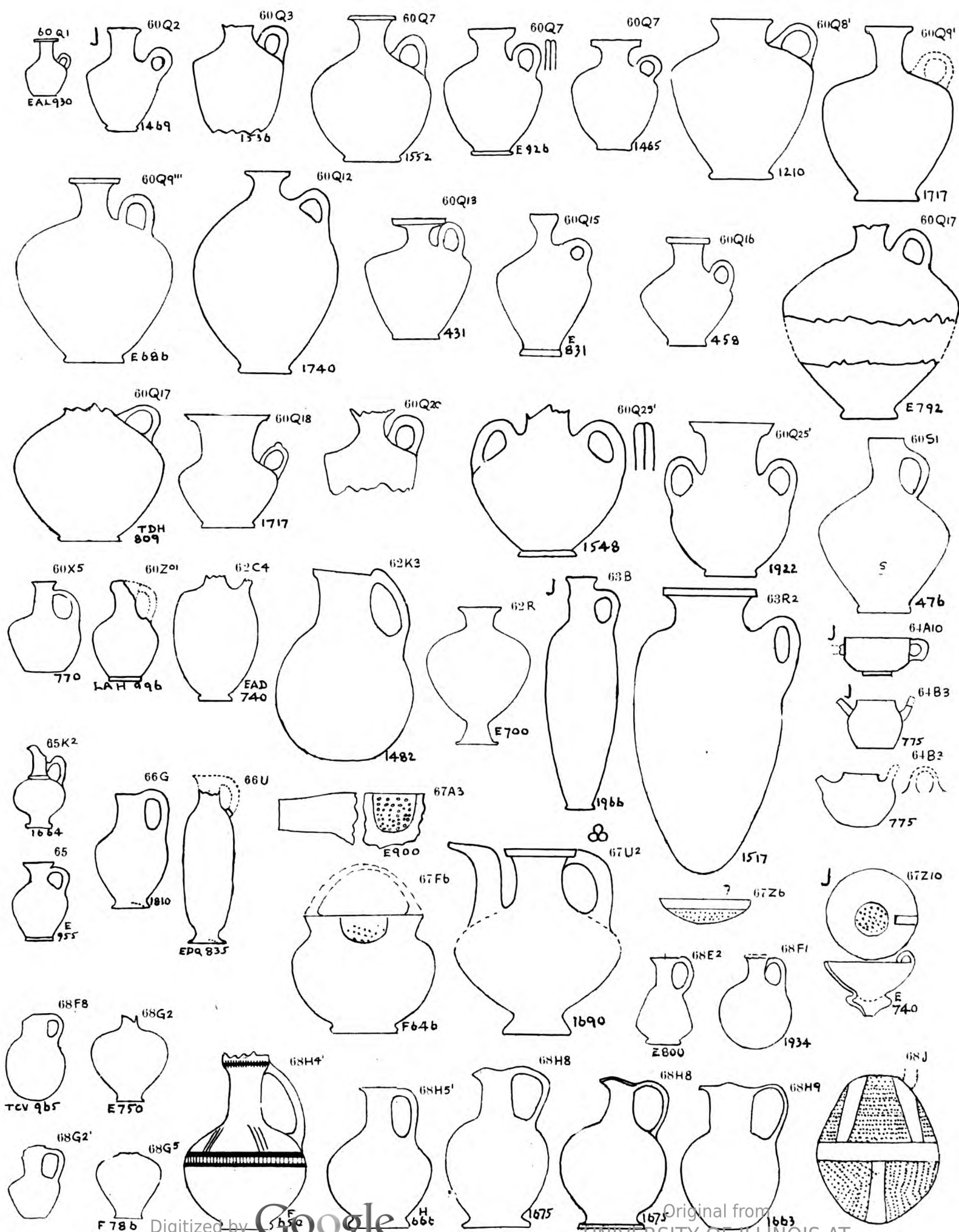
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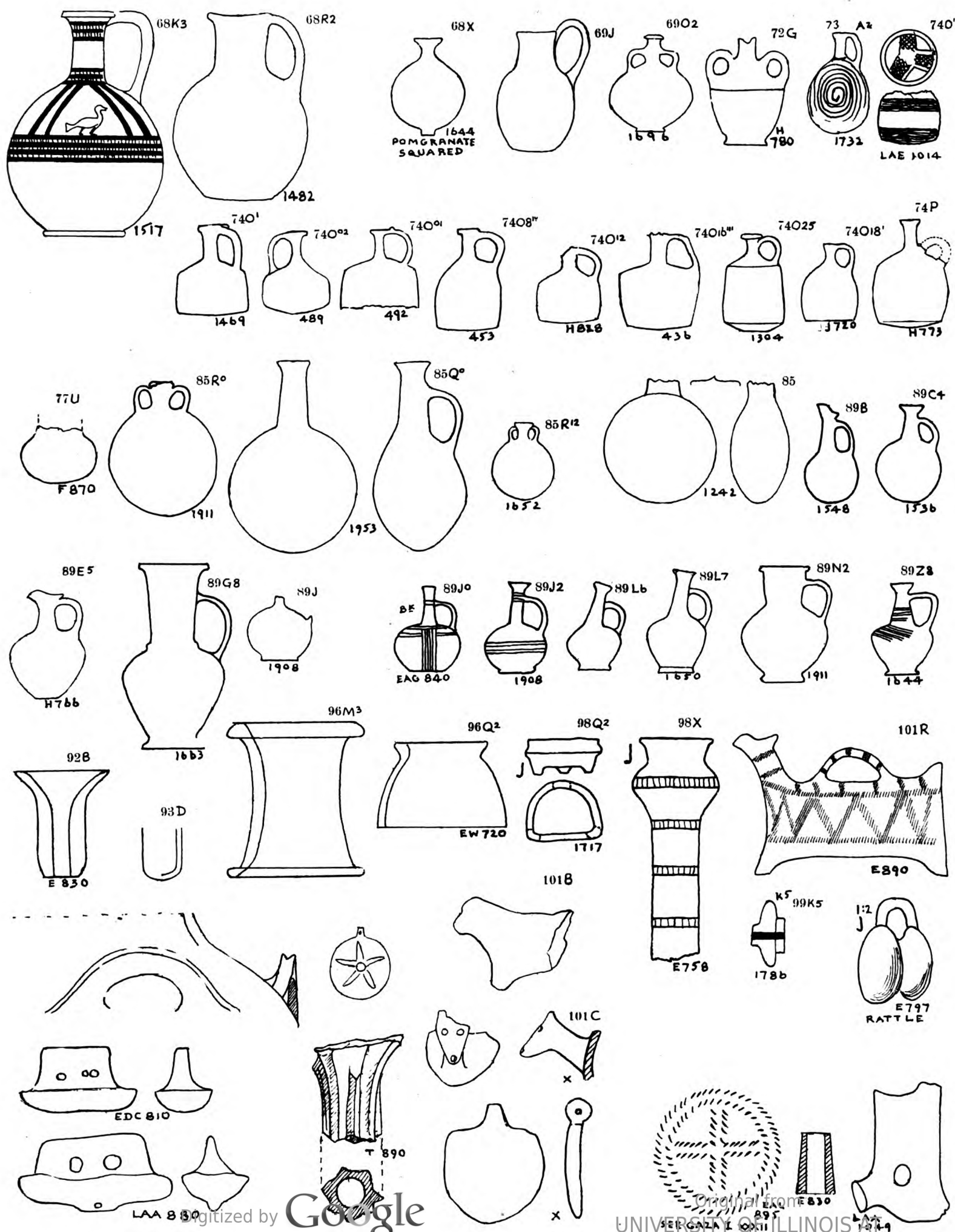




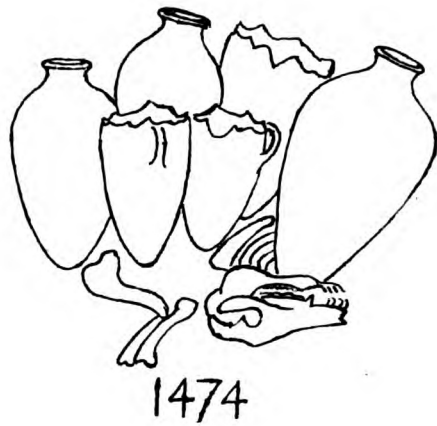








| P E Y E M | | | | | 5946 | BR LIM | 70 | 1/2 | 140.0 | X | 6005 | H | 311 | 2 | 1555 | J700 | 6067 | SEAP | 47 | 1880 | Tcu890 | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|------|-------|---------|----------|---|------|---------|--------|--------|--|--|
| 5892 | ST. | 58 | 1/2 | 116.0 | TD2895 | 7 H | 70 | 1/2 | 0 | X | 6 H | 13 | 1/2 | 156.0 | E850 | 68 H | 188 | 0 | X | | | | |
| 3 | AL. | 465 | 4 | 2 | J760 | 8 H | 140 | 1 | 0 | E835 | 7 MALEH | 78 | 1/2 | 0 | E770 | B E Q A | | | | | | | |
| 4 | FLINT | 117 | 1 | 117.0 | E940 | 9 H | 280 | 2 | 0 | J680 | 8 B.JASP | 78 | 1/2 | 0 | J740 | 69 H | 95 | 1900 | J750 | | | | |
| 5 | H | 39 | 1/3 | 0 | TCX787 | 50 H | 5615 | 40 | 4 | J762 | 9 H | 156 | 1 | 0 | X | 70 BAS | 95 | 0 | J750 | | | | |
| 6 | H | 59 | 1/2 | 118.0 | H778 | 51 H | 704 | 5 | 8 | TCX720 | 10 FLINT | 156 | 1 | 0 | EC746 | 1 H | 190 | 0 | E950 | | | | |
| 7 | H | 118 | | 0 | EK760 | 2 H | 705 | 5 | 141.0 | E800 | 11 H | 156 | 1 | 0 | E974 | 2 H | 192 | 1920 | EAL870 | | | | |
| 8 | POT | 119 | | 119.0 | J748 | 3 LIM | 5640 | 40 | 0 | EE750 | 12 BAS | 3120 | 20 | 0 | X | 3 H | 97 | 1940 | X | | | | |
| 9 | H | 20 | 1/6 | 120.0 | G.950 | 4 AL. | 283 | 2 | 5 | X | 13 W.LIM | 157 | 1 | 157.0 | J746 | 4 W.LIM | 388 | 0 | H828 | | | | |
| 5900 | WT | 60 | | 0 | E835 | 5 H | 1419 | 10 | 9 | EK800 | 14 H | 9430 | 60 | 2 | H780 | 5 LIM. | 39 | 1950 | X | | | | |
| 1 | PEBBL | 60 | | 0 | Z | 6 H | 284 | 10 | 142.0 | E950 | 15 H | 472 | 3 | 3 | H680 | 6 LIM. | 391+ | 1955 | E840 | | | | |
| 2 | H | 60 | | 0 | E802 | 7 BAS | 285 | 2 | 5 | 954 | 16 AL | 158 | 1 | 158.0 | X | 7 LIM | 98 | 1960 | H780 | | | | |
| 3 | H | 120 | | 0 | TDJ727 | 8 QTZ | 714 | 5 | 8 | TCX910 | 17 B.LIM | 158 | 1 | 0 | J770 | 8 H | 196 | 0 | G705 | | | | |
| 4 | H | 121 | | 121.0 | E770 | 9 H | 715 | 5 | 143.0 | T760 | 18 H | 158 | 1 | 0 | J790 | 9 H | 196 | 0 | X | | | | |
| 5 | H | 61 | | 122.0 | J700 | 60 H | 143 | 1 | 0 | X | 19 H | 794 | 5 | 8 | T870 | 80 LIM | 197 | 1970 | E700 | | | | |
| 6 | H | 61 | | 0 | E895 | 1 H | 287 | 2 | 5 | EC803 | 20 H | 159 | | 159.0 | J769 | 1 H | 197 | 0 | X | | | | |
| D A R I C | | | | | | 2 H | 718 | 5 | 6 | J.900 | 21 H | 159 | | 0 | X | 2 H | 198 | 1980 | J750 | | | | |
| 7 | H | 124.6 | 10 | 124.6 | E1756 | 3 H | 288 | 2 | 144.0 | X | 22 H | 80 | | 160.0 | T780 | 3 LIM | 9900 | 0 | H815 | | | | |
| 8 | H. | 63 | 1/2 | 126.0 | X | 4 LIM. | 722 | 5 | 4 | E898 | 23 PB CYL | 160 | | 0 | EE740 | 4 SPLINT | 25 | 2000 | X | | | | |
| 9 | WT | 63 | 1/2 | 0 | E835 | 5 H | 724 | 5 | 8 | E780 | 24 H | 160 | | 0 | LAC1019 | 5 H | 50 | 0 | X | | | | |
| 10 | LIM | 1900 | 15 | 7 | X | 6 H | 1449 | 10 | 9 | J769 | 25 LIM | 161 | | 161.0 | E824 | 6 H | 100 | 0 | J720 | | | | |
| 11 | LIM | 1275 | 10 | 127.5 | E950 | 7 QTZ | 29 | 1/5 | 145.0 | X | 26 FLINT | 161 | | 0 | X | 7 WT | 100 | 0 | FF640 | | | | |
| 12 | H | 1275 | 10 | 5 | X | 8 W.LIM | 29 | 1/5 | 0 | J750 | 27 LIM | 807 | | 4 | E800 | 8 H | 200 | 0 | LH825 | | | | |
| 13 | LIM | 638 | 5 | 0 | TT830 | 9 H | 29 | 1/5 | 0 | E850 | 28 H | 81 | | 162.0 | F850 | 9 H | 200 | 0 | E804 | | | | |
| 14 | BK. QTZ | 3841 | 30 | 128.0 | E755 | 70 H | 290 | 2 | 0 | X | 29 H | 162 | | 0 | J850 | 90 H | 403 | 2015 | J838 | | | | |
| 15 | H | 640 | 5 | 0 | 1816 | 1 SAND | 7250 | 50 | 0 | X | 30 H | 82 | | 164.0 | X | 1 CONE | 101 | 2020 | LAE1060 | | | | |
| 16 | H. | 642 | 5 | 4 | E730 | 2 AE | 727 | 5 | 4 | X | 31 H | 82 | | 0 | EC725 | 2 H | 102 | 2040 | T900 | | | | |
| 17 | H | 257 | | 5 | J700 | 3 H | 291 | 2 | 5 | E904 | 32 BK-LIM | 164 | | 0 | X | 3 H | 41 | 2050 | J759 | | | | |
| 18 | LIM | 385 | 3 | 3 | H780 | 4 AE | 73 | 1/2 | 146.0 | X | 33 H | 164 | | 0 | X | 4 H | 104 | 2080 | 1545 | | | | |
| 19 | LIM. | 3854 | 30 | 1 | 5 H810 | 5 H | 293 | 2 | 5 | J720 | 34 B.JASP | 164 | | 0 | X | 5 AL | 416 | 0 | X | | | | |
| 20 | 11 | 43 | 1/3 | 129.0 | X | 6 H | 293 | 2 | 5 | J765 | 35 H | 164 | | 0 | X | 6 LIM | 209 | 2090 | J850 | | | | |
| 21 | BK | 130 | | 130.0 | T920 | 7 H | 734 | 5 | 8 | CEM | 36 H | 83 | | 166.0 | ECB798 | S E L A | | | | | | | |
| 22 | H | 130 | | 0 | LAD1039 | 8 H | 49 | 1/3 | 147.0 | E800 | 37 H | 167 | | 167.0 | TB780 | 7 | PEBBL | 211 | 2110 | X | | | |
| 23 | POT | 65 | 1/2 | 0 | X | 9 H | 294 | 2 | 0 | X | 38 BK | 1670 | | 0 | +30.51 | 8 | PB | 422 | 0 | LAC947 | | | |
| 24 | H | 131 | 1 | 131.0 | E935 | 80 H | 736 | 5 | 2 | X | 6040 | BR H | 84 | 1/2 | 0 | J730 | 9 H | 53 | 2120 | EA736 | | | |
| 25 | H | 33 | 1/4 | 132.0 | H700 | 1 ST | 1472 | 10 | 2 | TD840 | KHOIRINE | | | | | 100 H | 53 | 0 | EZ910 | | | | |
| 25A | H | 67 | 1/2 | 134.0 | X | 2 H | 739 | 5 | 8 | X | 41 H | 1690 | 1 | 169.0 | E835 | 2 H | 431 | 2155 | X | | | | |
| S T A T E R | | | | | | 3 POT | 148 | 1 | 148.0 | E740 | 42 H | DUCK | 169 | 1 | 0 | X | 3 | MARB | 539 | 0 | F750 | | |
| 26 | H | 45 | 1/3 | 135.0 | E843 | 4 LIM. | 2960 | 20 | 0 | H773 | 43 LIM | 16900 | 100 | 0 | E740 | 4 H | 108 | 2160 | E920 | | | | |
| 27 | H | 135 | 1 | 0 | J750 | 5 H | 149 | | 149.0 | E950 | 44 H | 85 | 1/2 | 170.0 | E835 | 5 AL. | 109 | 2180 | X | | | | |
| 28 | H | 1353 | 10 | 3 | T730 | 6 H | 149 | | 0 | X | 45 H | 85 | 1/2 | 0 | E740 | 6 H | 436 | 0 | E940 | | | | |
| 29 | H | 68 | 1/2 | 136.0 | H690 | 7 LIM | 298 | | 0 | TCX945 | 46 H | 86 | 1/2 | 172.0 | J769 | 7 H | 55 | 2200 | E930 | | | | |
| 30 | LIM | 136 | 1 | 0 | X | 8 H | 73 | 1/2 | 146 | ONE | 47 H | 86 | 1/2 | 0 | X | 8 H | 55 | 0 | H820 | | | | |
| 31 | H | 680 | 5 | 0 | J769 | 9 H | 96 | 5/8 | 153 | LOT | 48 H | 86 | 1/2 | 0 | X | 9 H | RED | 55 | 0 | X | | | |
| 32 | H | 137 | 1 | 0 | E914 | 90 H | 113 | 5/8 | 150.7 | E780 | 49 BAS | 4310 | 25 | 4 | J720 | 10 H | 111 | 2220 | X | | | | |
| 33 | BKCLAY | 138 | 1 | 138.0 | X | 1 | AE | DUMP | 75 | 1/2 | 150.0 | X | 50 H | 87 | 174.0 | J775 | 11 GL | 444 | 0 | X | | | |
| 34 | H | 46 | 1/3 | 0 | LAC1052 | 2 H | 75 | 1/2 | 0 | T0860 | 51 LIM | 87 | | 0 | E870 | 12 | 1113 | -6 | | | | | |
| 35 | H | 1384 | 10 | 4 | E850 | 3 H | 150 | 1 | 0 | J759 | 52 B.JASP | 44 | | 176.0 | X | 13 WT | 447 | 2235 | G900 | | | | |
| 36 | H | 1388 | 10 | 4 | J815 | 4 H | 450 | 3 | 0 | WELL | 53 H | 88 | | 0 | TC0870 | 14 H | 450 | 2250 | TB870 | | | | |
| Q E D E T | | | | | | 5 H | 750 | 5 | 0 | J745 | 54 H | 88 | | 0 | F823 | 15 | GMJMP | 57 | 2280 | X | | | |
| 37 | RED | 26 | 1/5 | 130 | JPRISM | 6 H | 452 | 3 | 7 | LAF987 | 55 W.LIM | 88 | | 0 | X | 16 H | 114 | 0 | TD5906 | | | | |
| 38 | SOFT | 27 | 1/5 | 135 | X | 7 H | 604 | 4 | 151.0 | X | 56 H | 88 | | 0 | X | 17 | CLAY | 1149 | 2198 | 1301 | | | |
| 39 | H | 14 | 1/10 | 140 | DUMPK | 8 H | 152 | 1 | 152.0 | E700 | 57 H | 89 | | 178.0 | X | 18 H | 115 | 2300 | X | | | | |
| 40 | PBINE | 274 | 2 | 137 | E582 | 9 H | NUG | 76 | 1/2 | 0 | G915 | 58 H | 178 | | 0 | X | N E C E F | | | | | | |
| 41 | FLINT | 278 | 2 | 139.0 | LAE1060 | 6000 | RED LIM | 305 | 2 | 5 | 890 | 59 H | 45 | | 180.0 | E843 | 61 H | 90 | 0 | X | | | |
| 42 | BAS | 2780 | 20 | 0 | E755 | 1 H | 153 | 1 | 153.0 | X | 60 H | 90 | | 0 | EAC935 | 62 H | 91 | 1820 | J.765 | | | | |
| 43 | BKQTZ | 1113 | 8 | 1 | J.823 | 2 FLINT | 153 | 1 | 0 | Z10UP | 63 H | 91 | | 0 | H.720 | 64 LIM | 182 | 0 | TA0860 | | | | |
| 44 | AL. | 698 | 5 | 0 | E866 | Google | | | | | 65 H | 182 | | 0 | X | 66 BAS | 182 | 1820 | 11432 | | | | |
| 45 | H | 2797 | 20 | 8 | G890 | 4 H | 155 | 1 | 0 | X | 66 BAS | 182 | 10 | 1 | 1432 | | Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
CHAMPAIGN | | | | | | |



1467. U·V· ALABASTER.

W. SCARAB.

X. BASALT TRIPOD.

Y. RED WARE FLASK.

Z. BOWL.

1702.L· BRONZE TOGGLE.

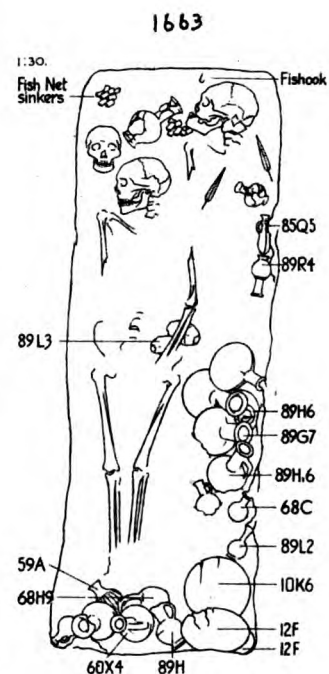
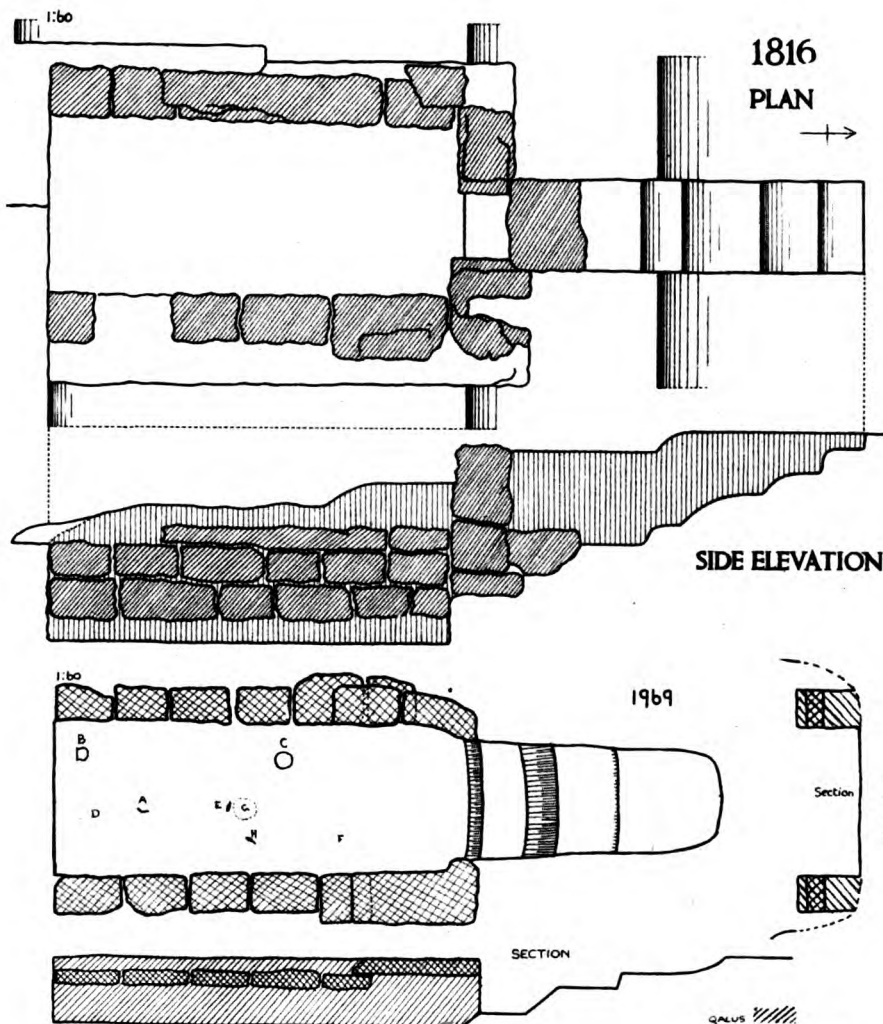
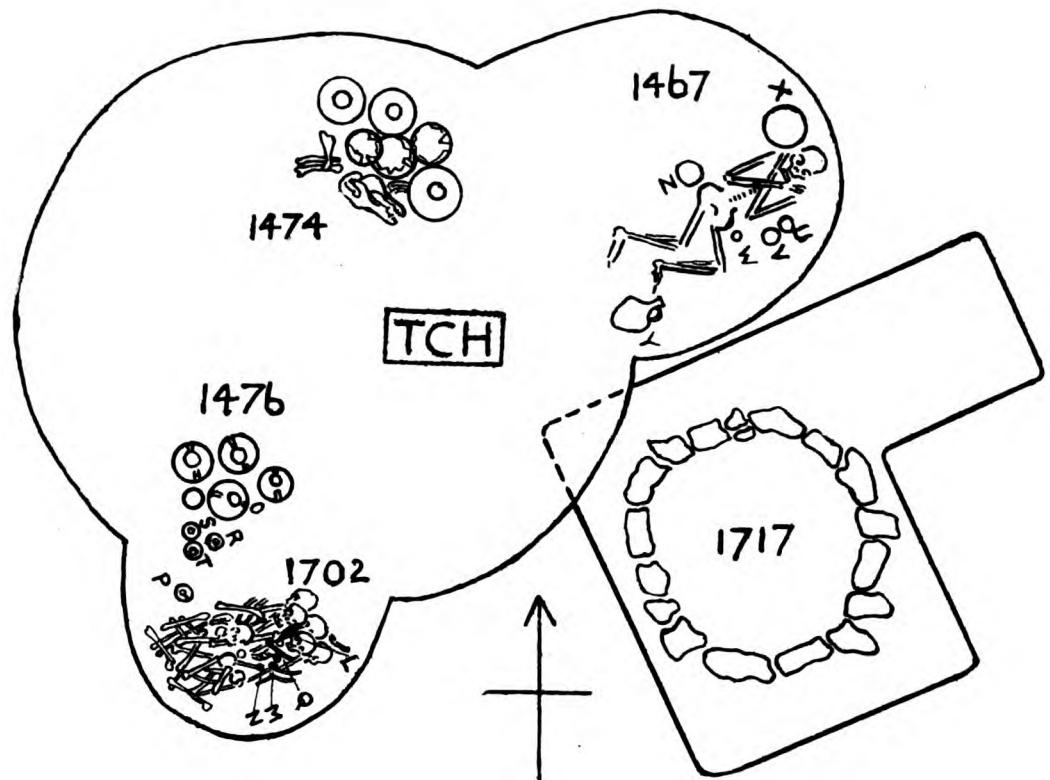
M, N. AMETHYST SCARABS.

P. RED WARE FLASK.

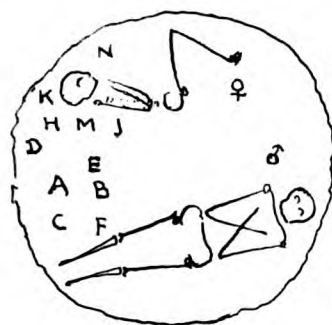
Q. BRONZE KNIFE.

R·S·T·ALABASTER VASES.

1:50



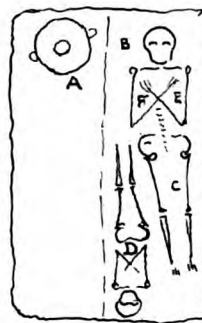
1969 A ARROWHEAD, BONES DECAYED
B BOWL 25Gd
C ALABASTER TRAY
D 7 PIERCED STONES, SINKERS?
E ARROWHEAD, 2 BEADS
F 8 LEAD SINKERS
G SPOUTED BOWL (FRAG)
H ARROW HEAD



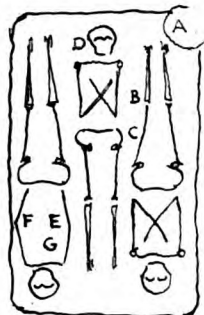
424
A, B, C 43D
D 1818
E 21D
F 23G5
G 740
H 51G7
J ALABASTER
K 51G6"
L TOGGLE
M BONE BOX
NOSTRICH EGG



443
A 43A3
B 43F3
C 23K16'
D 23E10
E 91A2'
F 7408'
G 74016"



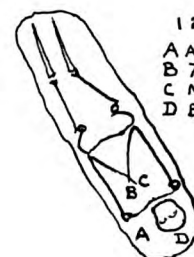
493
A 43D
B 740
C ALABASTER
D 08 SCB
E AMETHYST SCB
F TOGGLE
TYPE E



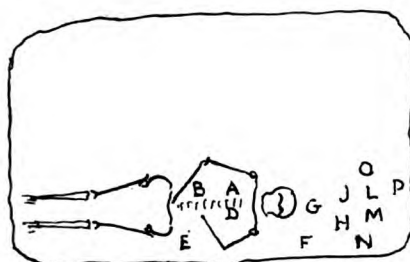
499
A 43D
B 740
C 740
D REARRING
E AMETHYST SCB
F, G, TOGGLES



1203
A DIADEM
B EARRINGS
C 2 RINGS
D GLAZED BEADS
E 1/2 BEADS
F 51G2
G 34A6



1204
A ALABASTER
B 74023
C MASK
D BONE BOX



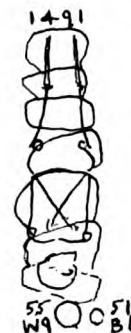
1214
A JASPER SCARAB IN A
B " " R
C SCARAB IN A
D 3 TOGGLES R A
E SCARAB AMETHYST
F A HEAD BAND
G BONE BOX
H, I, J ALABASTER
L 21B
M 51G3"
N 43G7
O 43A2
P 43D3



1235
A BASALT TRIPOD
B 43D6
C 43F5
D SCARAB
E 51G
F FLASK
G 43D
H TOGGLE BONE
J 12G5
K FLASK
L SCARAB



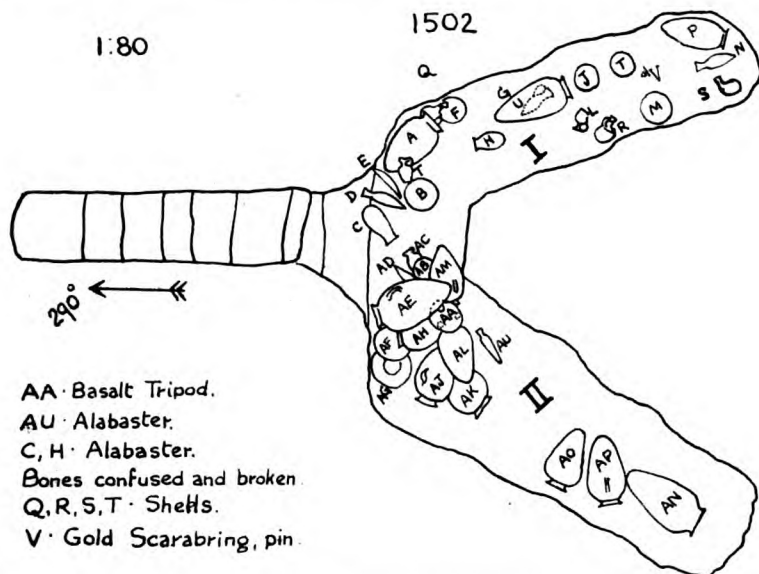
1465
A 60Q7
B 6N1
C 12K3
D 7409
E 16R3
F 51A2
G 21E2
H 34A2



1491
55W9
051B6

1:80

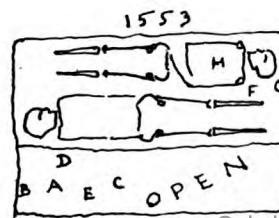
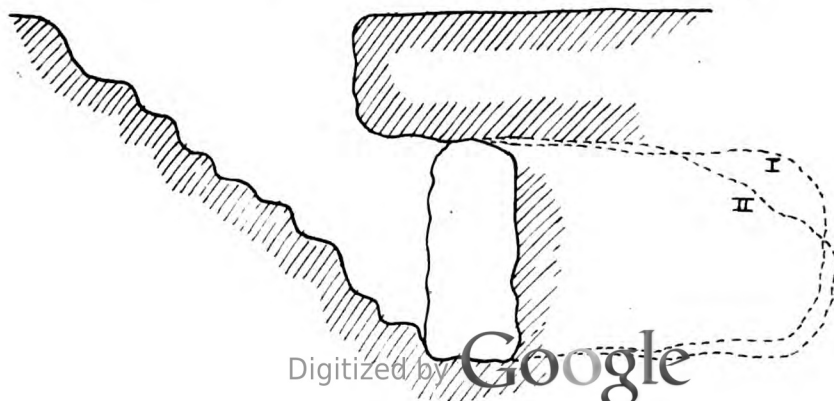
1502



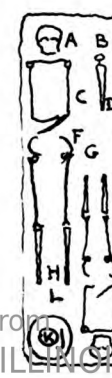
AA Basalt Tripod.
AU Alabaster.
C, H Alabaster.
Bones confused and broken.
Q, R, S, T Shells.
V Gold Scarabring, pin.



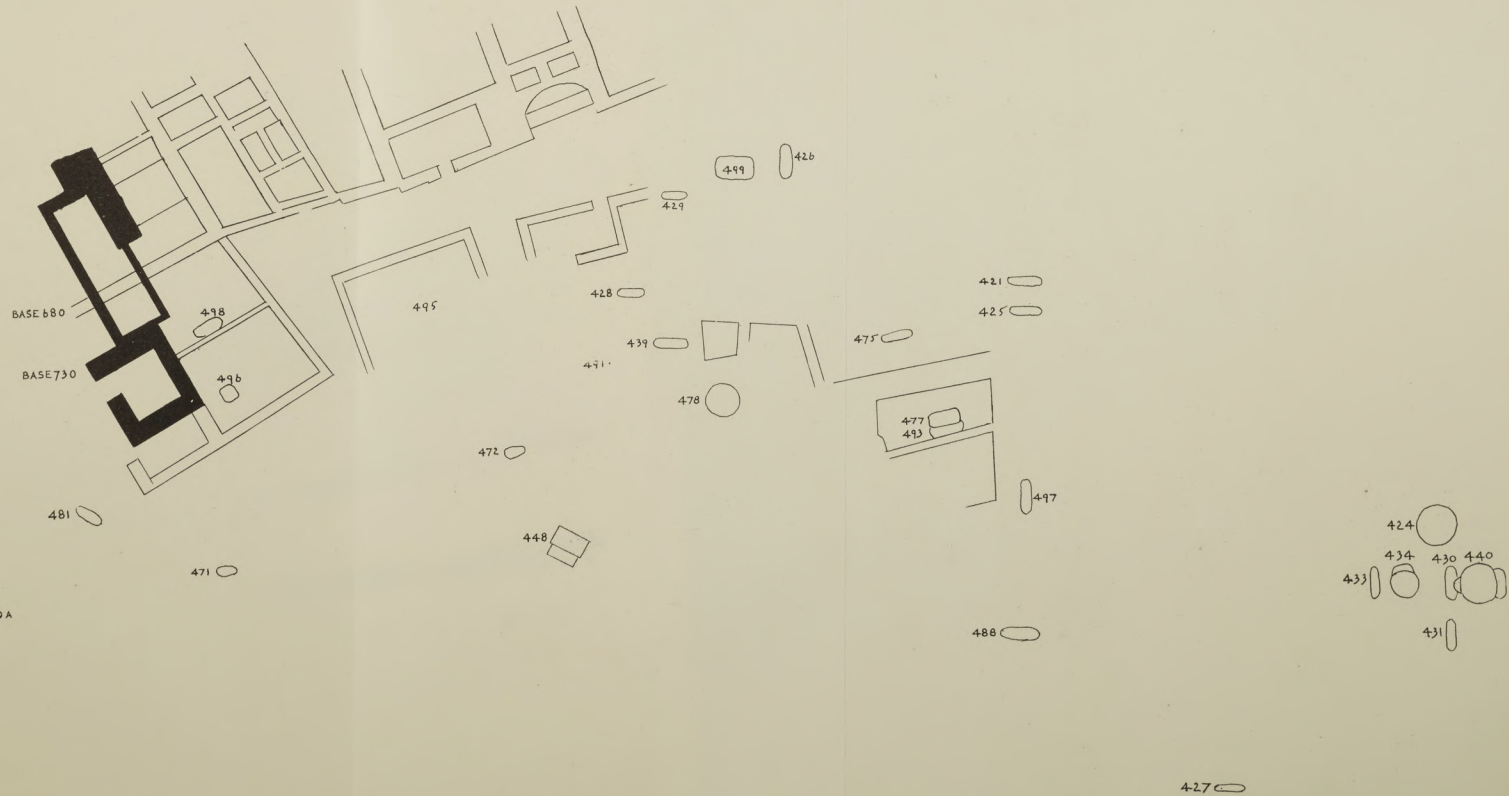
1551
A 18G12
B 60Q15
C 51P
D 26C2
E 51G11
F 51G11
G Bone inlay
H 51G11
I Ring of shell
J 18E14
K Drilled stone
L 1/2 EARRING
M TORQUE
N ARMLETS
O CRESCENT
P BLUE PAINT
Q R TOGGLE
R 51G11
S 51D3
T 89A
U 91A3
V 60N1
W 60N1
X 1/2 EARRING
Y ORNAMENT
Z R RINGS

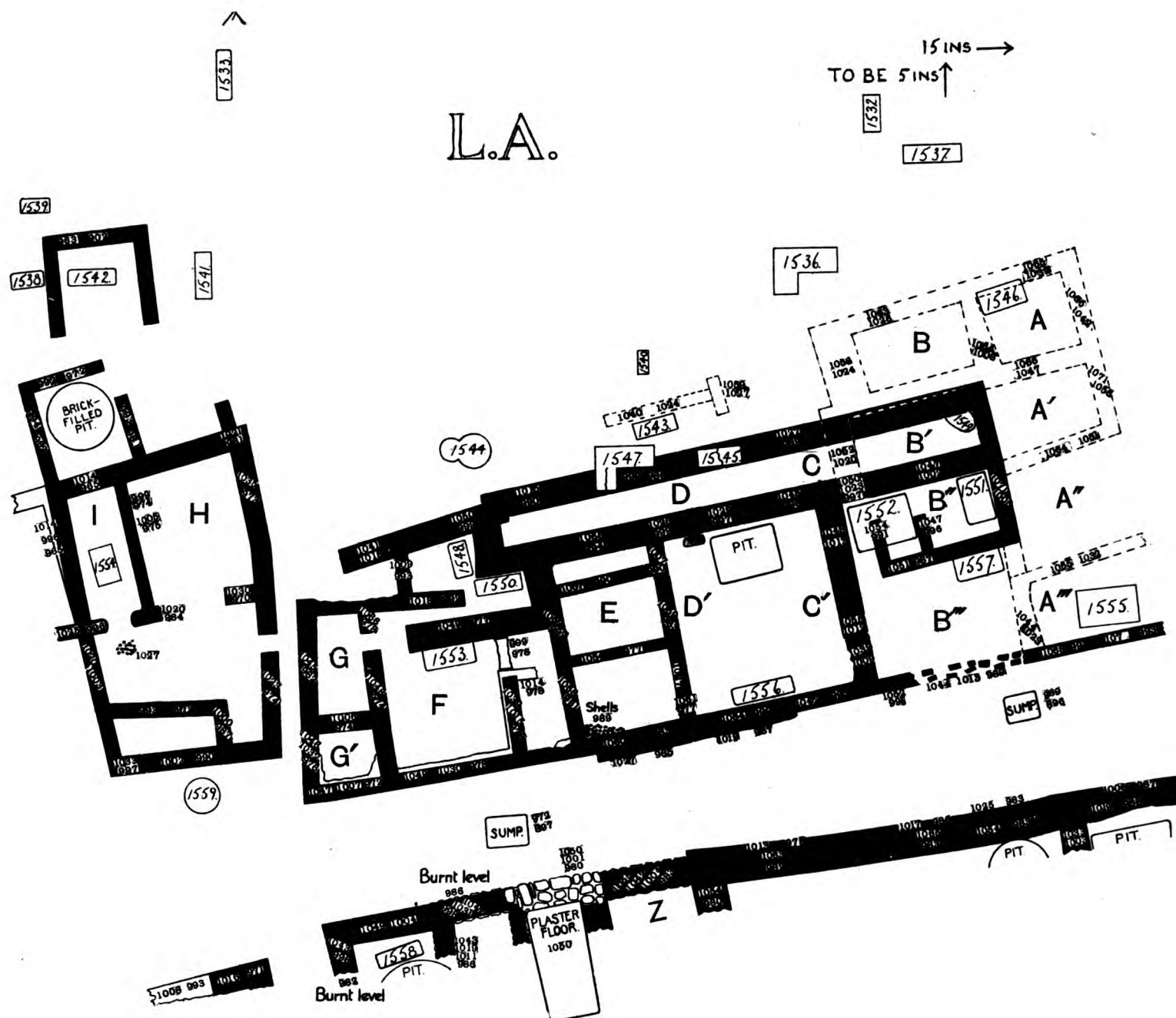


1553
A 43F3, B 18J, C 55W, D 18J
E 1/2 PIN, F BONE INLAY, G 8A
H 51G11

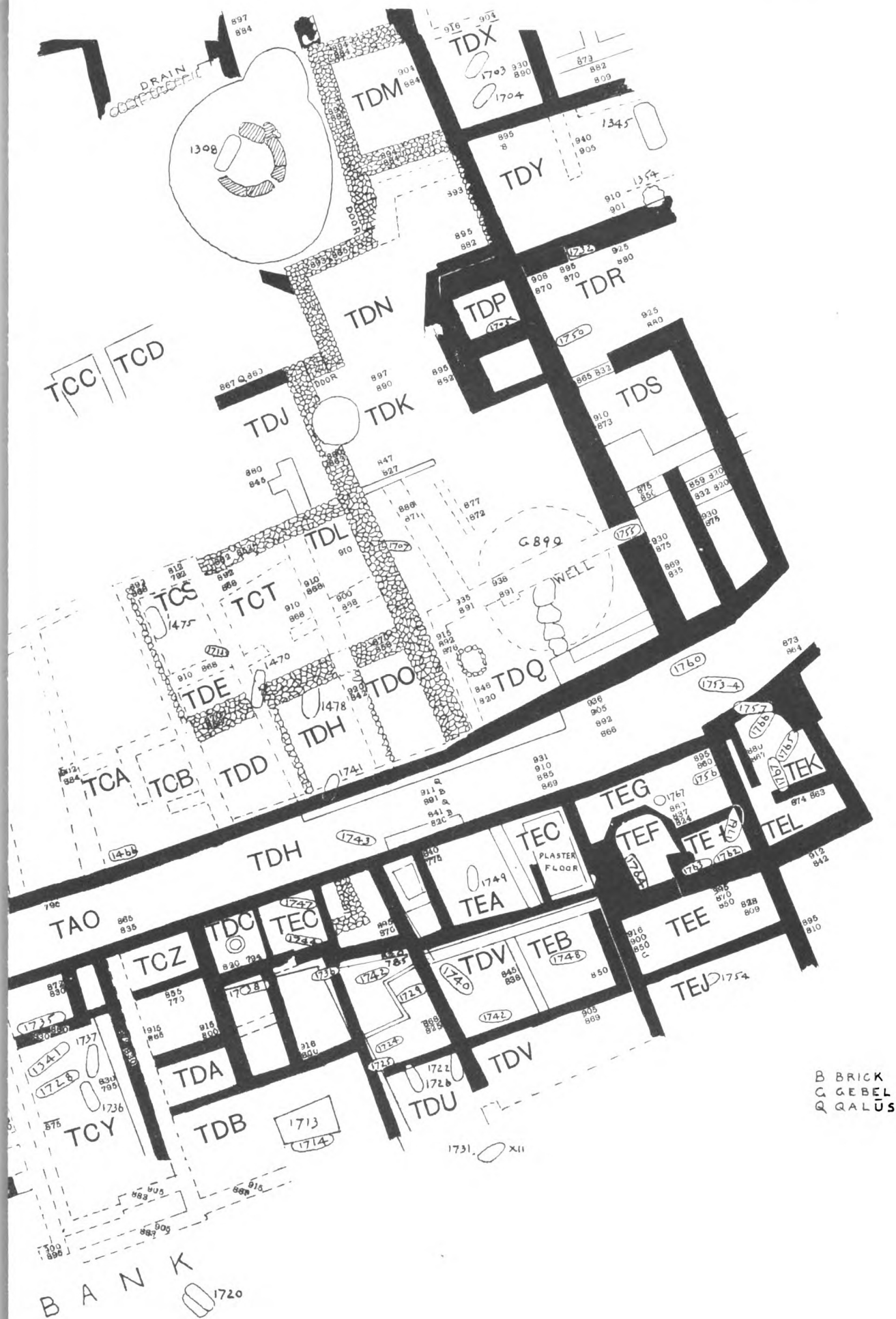


1750
A AXE
B DAGGER
C HANDLES
D ALABASTER
E " "
F " "
G " "
H NOSTRICH EGG
J 43F
K 18J









300

1907

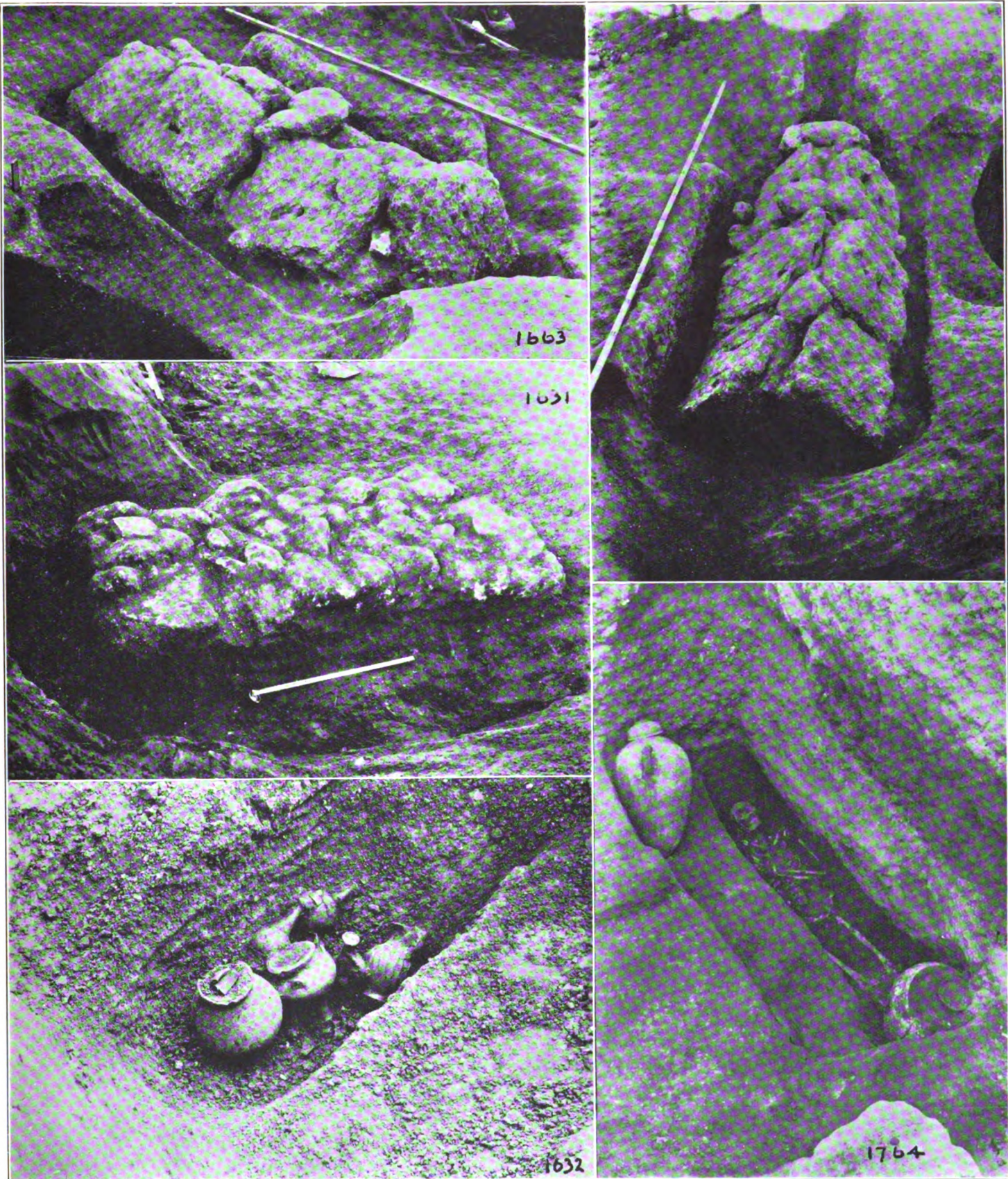
1

5

3

0

1929



LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

| No | GRAVE
N E D | BODY
H F Dis | AT | GR | POTTERY | Scarab
S | METAL
M | STONE
R | Bone
&
Beads | Mus |
|------|----------------|---------------------|-------|----|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|-----|
| 424 | Circular | E · Up · O | L & C | O | 18J8. 21D. 23G3. 23G5. 43D3. 51G6. 51G7. 74001. | 1, 2, 3 | | 51 | { 71-5.92
81.84.94 | |
| 425 | | N · Up · O | L | O | 23G5 43F3. | | A 174
M 429.455
45b | | | |
| 433 | 30 | N · Up · X | L | O | 18J13. 23G5. | 4 | | 65 | 95.97 | |
| 435 | 60 | W · Up · X | | O | 7015. 19N3. | | | | | |
| 436 | 65-24-115 | E · · O | L | O | 26C2. 43F3. 51G15. 74016" | 334
4381.5
4391.6 | | | | |
| 440 | | | L | S | 36N2. 51G10'-12-13. 7408. 91A4 | | | | | |
| 443 | 120-110-72 | S · W · O | B | O | 23K6. 23E10. 2408. 43F3. 74016" 91A2 | | 445 Fe 402
A X IX | | | |
| 447 | 48-30-12 | | Pot | | 1952. 55W9". | 449/7.8 | 478 | | | |
| 450 | 40-40-30 | E · S · O | B | O | 38B3. 51G13. | | | | | |
| 451 | 30-80-20 | SE · NE · O | L | O | 23G4. 43A2' 51GII. | | | | | |
| 456 | 96-52 | E · Up · O | L | O | 6C1. 60Q3". 60Q7. 7403" | | A 110 | 7.28, 66-7.88 | 69.70.80-3 | |
| 457 | 80-100 | S · E · Up · O | B | O | 55W7. 55Wb. 7403. | | 261 | 33.52.89 | | |
| 458 | 60-48-56 | E · N · O | L | O | 10E9. 23D. 60Q1b. | | 460/253
A 169 | | | |
| 471 | 20-40-30 | X | | | 60Q7 | | | | | |
| 472 | 26-36-20 | X | | | 23G5". 26P. 51B5. 74015 | | | | | |
| 473 | 75-25-18 | E · N | L | O | 23K14. | | | | | |
| 476 | | | | | 60S1. 74013" | 472 9
479/10,11 | 479/457.491 | 483/68 | | |
| 489 | | E · O | | | 55W9 74Q01. | 12 | | | | |
| 491 | 12-36-60 | S · Up · O | C | O | 23G5. 23K21. 51G4". 51G14. 60Q3". 7401. 74013. 74015 | 13.17.307
493 14.15
495 16
501 18.19.274
504 20 | | 74 | 493/18
504/66 | |
| 499 | 48-78-30 | (S) N · Up · X | L | O | | | 516/91-2
XV | 14 | | |
| 1203 | | | | | 34Ab 51G2 | | | 87 | | |
| 1204 | | S · Up | L | O | 35P5' 74023. 91A1. | | 1206/72
1207/373 | | 63 | |
| 1207 | 60-97-72 | SE · E · O | L | O | 10K8. 25E3. 38B2. 43A2 51Bb | | | | | |
| 1208 | | | | | 18J12. 74016" | | | | | |
| 1209 | 14-31-10 | W | L | O | 43C2 7401b. | 257.332 | | | | |
| 1211 | 50-80 | X | | | 43D3. 51GII. 51GIV. | | | | 63 | |
| 1212 | 73-73-72 | E · SW · O | L | O | 23C4 43A2. 43F4. 51GII. | | | 92 | | |
| 1214 | | | L | O | 21B. 23K12. 43G7. 43D3. 43A2. 51G3. | 1216 338
258 | 435.484
293 | | 1215/67
1220/62 | |
| 1221 | | | | | 21B. 62R. 79N4. | | | | | |
| 1222 | | X | | | 6N5. 26C2 51G6. 74013" | | | | | |
| 1225 | | | C | O | 21B1. 3802. 51D3. | | | | | |
| 1226 | 49-74-46 | S · W · O | B | O | 43C10' | 230 | | | 637992 | |
| 1229 | | E · S · O | B | O | 10E2 38B2 | | | | | |
| 1231 | 25-62-40 | N · SW · O | L | O | 18J11. 21B1. 43F3. 51GII. | | 294 | | | |
| 1232 | 52-18-4 | W · Up · O | B | O | 26C2. 91A2. | 261 | 452 | | | |
| 1233 | 74-74-26 | SE · N · | C | O | 23G4. 23J5. 91A1. 9408' | | | | | |
| 1235 | 35-70-17 | (N) (S) (W) (E) · O | L | O | 12G5 43F5. 43Db. | 262-3 | | 88 | | |
| 1239 | 36-16 | X | | | 62C3. | | | | | |
| 1240 | 23-51-4 | N · W · O | B | O | 18L4. 26C2. | 264 | A 95-7
XIII | | | |
| 1299 | | | | | 31V4. | | | | | |
| 1301 | 12-48-20 | W · · X | B | O | 23J5. 23G5. 51GII. | 265-6
1308/321 | 1308/111N
1307/469.534
1309/295.483
1312 XIX
1313 XV | 1304/63.121
1307 BEADS
CARNELIAN | | |
| 1309 | | SE · Up · O | | O | 6C1. 10E9. 10K2. 10K6. 20P. 21B. 21B1. 25E1. 51D. 60Q2'. | | | | | |
| 1314 | | | | | 23K12. 38A3. 52R2 74018. | | | | | |
| 1317 | 36-16 | W · Up · X | L | O | 17V10. 18J8. 34A7. 43D3. 51G10' 91A1 | | 436 | | | |
| 1337 | | | | | 23D3. 43Db. 43D. 51G14. | 267.418 | 1346/514 | | | |
| 1350 | 60-20-18 | NE · NW · O | L | O | 18J8 60H4 | 1452 268.329
1456 267-70
1460 271 | | 1460/26 | | |
| 1462 | Circular | E · N · | B | O | 18J11 3801 48N 74002 | | | | | |
| 1463 | 24-72-20 | N | L | O | 19S6 43F3 | | | | | |
| 1464 | | | Pot | | 23G3 74020 | | | | | |
| 1465 | 42-30-14 | W · S · | C | O | 6N1. 12K3. 16R3 21E2. 34A2. 51A2. 60Q7. 7409 | | A 80 | | | |
| 1466 | 70-14-14 | E · S · X | L | O | 51D. 74002. 74015" | 272 | | | | |
| 1467 | | N · Up | B | O | 23K26' | | | 93 | | |
| 1468 | 42-14 | W · S · | B | O | 23K16' | | A 106-9 | | | |
| 1469 | | | Pot | | 60Q2. 740'. | 1470 273 | | 1470/27 | | |
| 1472 | 75-25-12 | E · S · O | B | O | 38A2. 43D4. 51V. 51GII. 60L8. | | | | | |
| 1473 | | | | | 23J5. 24Z5. | | | | | |
| 1474 | Horse | | | | 6K1. 18J14. 23J14. 23Eb. 35Pb". 43Ab. 51D. 51D2. 51G12. 51D3. | | | | | |
| 1491 | | S · Up | L | R | 51Bb. 55W9. | | | | | |
| 1495 | | | | | 51GII. | | | | | |
| 1496 | | | | | 34B2. 36F2 51G1. 68N3. 68F3'. 69J. | | | | | |

THE
J. C.

| No. | GRAVE | BODY | ATGR | POTTERY | Scarab | METAL | STONE | Bone & Beads | Mus |
|------|----------|-------------------------|------|--|------------|--|-------------|--------------|-----|
| 1500 | 70-15-20 | E · Up · O | L O | 23C4. 23K22. 38N1. 53D5. | 1501. 275 | | 81,118 | | |
| 1502 | | | | 6G. 18J11. 18J15. 43F3. 43E5. 43D3. 51G3. 51G". 7401. 91A2. | | AJ 123-4 | 31,55,80,94 | 63,80 | |
| " | | | | 10H8. 18J13. 23A6. 38C2. 43E1. 51G7. 53A5. 60Q3". | | | | | |
| " | | | | 23C2. 43D6. 51G7. | | | | | |
| 1506 | 54-14-18 | E · Up · O | L O | 23J8. 43C7'. 51G11. 7401. | 1505 27b | | | | |
| 1510 | 50-12-6 | E · N · O | B O | 3Z. 74023'. | | | | | |
| 1516 | 40-12- | | O | 12G5 18N1' } 35P8. 50B4. 51P4. 68F3'. | | | | | |
| 1517 | | N · W · O | B O | 19N4. 1954 } 64A10. 68K3. 89A'. | | | | 10 | |
| 1518 | 60-23-16 | E · S · O | B O | 60Q11. | | | | 4.5 | |
| 1519 | | | | 12G5 | | | | | |
| 1520 | | | | 57H5. 89A' | | | | | |
| 1521 | | W · E | | 34Z8. 34B2" 23K19 38J2. 43C2'. 51G14' 91A3. | | | 49 | | |
| 1522 | 18-65-6 | | | 18J9 31K7 68A2. | | | | | |
| 1523 | | W · E · X | | | | | | | |
| 1526 | 30-63-8 | (W · E · X) (S · N · O) | C O | 18J11' 43C4. 51G11 74013' | 297
278 | | 82 | 62 | |
| 1528 | | | | 16R2. 17V11. 17B3. 23E2. 23G5. 23J1. | | | | | |
| 1529 | 30-20-6 | E | | 18J11. 38H1' 91A4 | | | | | |
| 1530 | | | L O | 35P10. 74020 | | | | | |
| 1531 | 40-20-8 | E · S · O | L O | 18J11'. 21B1. 38B4 51G11 74015 | | | | | |
| 1532 | 20-50- | | O C | 6C2. 18K2'. 68A3' | 475-7 | XXI | | | |
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| 730 | H26B3, J31K3, 32A17 | 547-54 | 319,497 | | | |
| 725 | J23D3, G5, K25, EE21B | 546 | M232,430 R134 B31 | | | |
| 723 | E27X, 74016" | | R95 B28 | | | |
| 720 | E23K19, 31K7, 43A6, F5, 51G4 | 545,292 | | | | |
| 720 | EW6C, 10K6, 23G4, G5, 31L2 | | M300,493 | | | |
| 720 | EW34B2V, 96Q2, F43E4" | | | | | |
| 720 | J34Z1, 51G16, 74018' | | | | | |
| 716 | F23F2 | 539,40 | | | | |
| 715 | ECE18J14, 23E3, H22L2 | | | R75 | | |
| 710 | J23F3, 20N2 | 536-8 | M516 | R70,134 | | |
| 706 | EW10E9, J55W7' | | M497-8 | | | |
| 704 | J55G5, EP62Z6' | | | | | |
| 700 | E31H5, 31V10, 32E9, 51G13, 62R. | | M262,298 R36,38-9 | | | |
| 700 | E19N4, 74013, 21B, 43F3 | | 385,476 133 | | | |
| 700 | H52E2, 66B, 91A1, J66B | 529-35 | M254,260,263,491 | | | |
| 699 | E6E14 | 528 | | | | |
| 690 | J23C3, 7401 | | M458 | R146,9,110,B33 | | |
| 685 | H53G1, E60Q9" | | M235 | R18 | | |
| 680 | J7401 | 527 | M535 | R3,25 | | |
| 666 | H68H5' | 525 | | | | |
| 658 | H83D | 524 | | | | |
| 657 | E43A4 | | | | | |
| 650 | F67F6, 68H4, H5 | | | | | |
| 647 | TEK91A2 | | | | | |
| 646 | F67F6 | | | | | |
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| 560 | | 5398 | | | | |
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